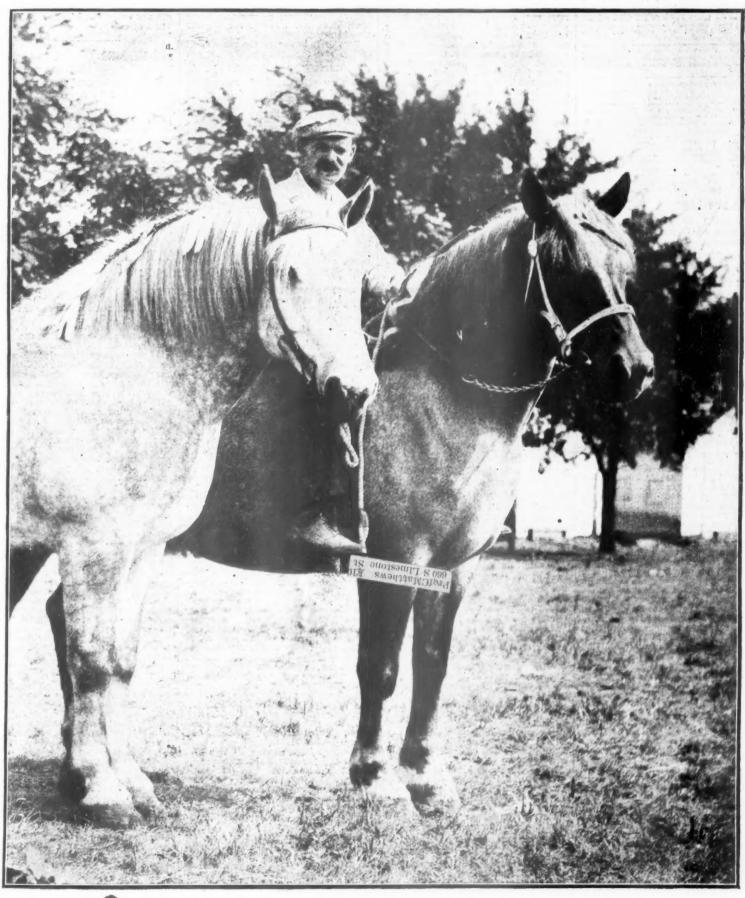
WALLACES FARMED GOOD FARMING-CLEAR THINKING-RICHT LIVING FOR WESTERN FARMERS

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HENRY WALLACE,
H. C. WALLACE,
JNO. P. WALLACE,
ABSOCIATE EDITOR AND MOS.
ADVERTISING MANAGER

AGENTS WANTED—In many localities subscrip-tions to Wallaces' Farmer are received and for-warded by friends of the paper who act as club agents. If there is no club agent in your neighbor-hood, write to us for ratea, blanks, etc.

ADVERTISEMENTS Of meritorious articles needed by the farmer solicited. Frauds and irresponsible farms are not knowingly advertised, and we will take it as a favor if any readers advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any frun which patronizes our advertising columns. Discriminating advertisers recognize Wallaces' Farmer as the best medium in the West through which to reach the most intelligent and up-to-date farmers. Rates can be had on application. No dis-gulated advertisements are accepted at any price.

COMMUNICATIONS are solicited from practical farmers. Names and addresses must accompany all communications, sithough they need not necessarily be published.

Photographs of farm scenes are gladly received, ad will be reproduced if of general interest, and lear enough to make satisfactory plates.

QUESTIONS—Subscribers are at liberty to ask questions on any phase of agricultural work, and will be answered as promptly and carefully as possible, either through the paper or by mail. We do not answer questions for those who are not subscribers. When writing for information, always give name and postoffice address, and enclose a two-cent stamp.

All correspondence should be directed to the paper and not to any individual connected with it.

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TO BUY LAND OR TO RENT.

During the last few years farmers taken as a whole have made money. The tenant has shared with the landlord in this prosperity. Many tenants have laid up sufficient money to justithem in considering seriously whether they should continue to rent any longer, or whether they should buy a farm of their own. The ambition to own land is a most laudable Sure fortunes have been made one by men who have made land investments in the past; and besides, there is a profound satisfaction in having a home of your own.

The change from tenant farming to land owning should not be made without due consideration. It seems to us that the most important question for the tenant to ask himself is whether he has capital sufficient to work the he has capital sufficient to work the land profitably, after making a down payment that will secure him against losing the farm eventually. To put all his money in land and leave himself without working capital is, to say the least, very unwise. We are quite well aware that many tenants have done this, and that they have been saved from bankruptcy only by the continuous advance in the price of land.

There are comparatively few men

ous advance in the price of land. There are comparatively few men who own their own farms who provide sufficient working capital to enable them to work them profitably. On account of the advance in the prices of machinery, horses and the cost of living, it requires a great deal more working capital now than it ever did in the past.

the past.

The man who is forced to sell his grain from the machine, who is force to sell his cattle as feeders on a lo market, who is forced to sell his hop before they are fit to go, and who must keep selling off his best stock to pay

before they are fit to go, and who must keep selling off his best stock to pay interest to the mortgage, is not likely to make much money. Besides his family and he himself will be obliged to endure hardships which no farmer ought to have to endure.

Hence our suggestion would be that a man would better continue to rent and use his capital in his business, than to embarass himself by being obliged to farm without sufficient working capital in order to pay interest on the mortgage. Any man who has been forced to sacrifice farm products to meet pressing payments on a mortgage or debts knows from experience how hard it is to make money without sufficient working capital.

The next question that arises after a man determines to buy is: Where shall he buy? No question is asked us more frequently than this, and there is no question to which we are obliged to give such unsatisfactory

answers. The uniform statement is that land in the heart of the corn belt is too high priced, and the inquiry generally is: Where can I get good land at a low price, that has a chance of advancing in the future?

If any man wants to buy land at a low price he must necessarily go out of the corn belt. No matter where you go, corn land brings a high price as compared with past years, and for

or the corn best. No matter where you go, corn land brings a high price as compared with past years, and for the simple reason that corn growing has been profitable, and the corn belt is limited by conditions which can not be changed. It has all been mapped out and fully occupied. You can grow some corn almost anywhere, but large crops can be grown only in what has been determined to be the corn belt, or the corn surplus states.

When a man goes out of the corn belt he must consider the line of agriculture that he must necessarily follow if he is to succeed. There is much good land reasonably priced in Minnesota, but except in the three southern tiers of counties he must not expect to make large money growing

ern tiers of counties he must not ex-pect to make large money growing corn, for the reason that there are not enough heat units in an ordinary season to grow a full crop of corn. Some years like this, for example, quite large crops of corn have been grown even in central Minnesota. If grown even in central Minnesota. If a farmer wishes to avail himself of these cheaper cut over timber lands, he must necessarily go to dairying, making a specialty of potatoes, onions, roots, hay, or something else for which the climate is better adapted than the climate of the corn belt.

There are great opportunities in the west, for example, in the irrigated sections, but the farmer must consider whether he is adapted to the kind of farming which nature requires there. There are also good opportunities in

farming which nature requires there. There are also good opportunities in the south, but there his main crops must be cotton, and he is confronted with a very serious labor problem. To advise any man wisely and intelligently as to where he should locate outside of the corn belt, one must have particular knowledge of the man as well as the means at hand. He must not only know the man but his wife also; for unless the wife can be happy it does not make much differhappy it does not make much differ-ence whether the man makes money

ence whether the man makes money or not.

We are not trying to advise any farmer as to whether he should rent or buy, but we are simply trying to point out the conditions as they exist. It is for him to decide; no one else can do it for him.

HOW TO JUDGE AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER

From this time on until the holidays papers will be coming to the farmer's home in the way of sample copies and in the way of presents, and will be offered by solicitors wherever farmers congregate in any number. We give them a short and easy way of determining whether they should subscribe for these papers.

The first thing to do is to look at the head of the editorial column and read the fine print therein. If the paper states positively that payment is required in advance and that it will certainly stop when the time is out, this is a good indication. Next, carefully look at the advertisements. If you find sure cures for cancer, rheumatism, etc., remedies to make fat people lean and lean people fat, etc., then it is not worth your while to read any further. Quack medicines advertise in quack papers, and this is pretty good proof that the paper does not stop when the time is out, even if it says it does. If you find none of these things and the paper presents a good appearance, is well printed on good appear, then it is worth your while to examine it more closely; otherwise not.

The convincing proof of the worth of a paper lies in the fact of its stopping when the time is out, if it keeps in existence from year to year. A paper that stops when the time is out must ask its readers each year for a continuance of their nationale. the fine print therein. If the paper

paper that stops when the time is out must ask its readers each year for a continuance of their patronage and confidence; and the fact that it does continue and keeps on growing, as all this class of papers do, is in itself the most convincing proof of its worth to some classes of farmers. If you are in the class that it aims to reach, then you can subscribe for it and be dead sure that this subscription will be a profitable investment.

WHY CATTLE ARE HIGH.

Long and loud are the complaints of consumers all over the country and. it might be added, in all other countries, as to the cause of the high price of cattle. Why do not the farmers grow more cattle and thus bring down the price?

There are several very good reasons why cattle are so high in price. Among the first that might be mentioned is the fact that everything else that men eat, drink or wear is higher than in years past. They have no greater value, but they are higher in price simply because the dollar for which they are exchanged is worth less, and this again because there are more dolowing to the increased output old. This affects prices all over of gold. of gold. This affects prices all over the world, and not merely of cattle but of everything else. This, how-ever, does not account for all the rise in price. Part of it is due to the scarcit of

Part of it is due to the scarcia of cattle, and for this again there are several good reasons. First, the range pastures on which cattle were grown so cheaply have now been broken up. There is now no longer any free range to speak of. The may with the hoe has entered. The homegrown so cheaply have now been broken up. There is now no longer any free range to speak of. The may with the hoe has entered. The homesteader, the dry farmer, the man who wants to make a home has invaded the great ranges. The great herds are being broken up, and only here and there can you find that interesting relic of the past cetury, the cow puncher. It is quite true that these great ranges will in time to come produce perhaps as many cattle as they ever did. The dry farmer will learn, perhaps to his sorrow and loss, that dry farming is practicable only in connection with cattle raising, and that instead of an eighty, which will support a family in the humid section, he needs a section or two, and that he must engage in dairying and get something else besides a calf for the keep of a cow for a year. When farmers in the western section generally get onto this, we will see quite as many cattle grown as in the palmiest days of the cowboy.

There is another reason: Just now it is exceedingly profitable to grow corn. The demand for it is no longer limited to feed for cattle. It is made into a hundred forms of usefulness—corn meal, breakfast foods, starch, glucose, whiskey, alcohol for mechanical purposes, and other things too numerous to mention. The farmers are just like every other class of people. They will grow that which brings them the best immediate returns. Corn growing requires much less capital than stock growing and requires far less expense in the way of buildings. Landlords who are making big money on their corn lands now are not willig to go to the additional expense necessary to fit farms for stock growing.

Again, a very large number of farmers do not know how to grow cattle.

Again, a very large number of farmers do not know how to grow cattle. There are grain growers in the west, corn growers in the middle states, vegetable growers in the east. There are dairymen all over the country who are dairymen all over the country who keep cattle not for beef but for milk and butter. The offspring of these dairy cattle are not adapted for profitable growing of beef, and it is usually of poor quality. Dairy cattle furnish veal and canners, and only the much maligned dual purpose cattle make any important contribution to the beef supply.

much maligned dual purpose cattle make any important contribution to the beef supply.

The evil of high priced beef, like so many others, will remedy itself after awhile. There is a limit to the fertility of corn lands. Present methods are decreasing the fertility, and will force farmers by and by to adopt a rotation. Sooner or later this will force farmers into live stock growing. Meanwhile consumers will learn ck growing.

Meanwhile consumers will lea how to cook better and make use how to cook better and make use of these cheaper cuts, which they can do just as well as not when they know how; and this will bring good beef within the reach of people who now cannot buy choice cuts and now turn up their noses at anything else than the highest priced

the highest priced.

There is likely to be quite a shortage in good beef for the next year, one reason being that the farmer, even if he does understand how to feed cattle, hestitates to put high priced corn into cattle. One good effect of this will be that we will by and by learn how to feed cattle at lower cost, using less corn and more roughage, taking a longer time and not putting so high cattle.

a finish on them. So there is often good in things evil. In fact, many of the things that seem most damaging in their immediate effects turn out to

e blessings in disguise.

Old experienced feeders will go seding. They will tell you that u feeding. They will tell you that usu-ally they have made more money when

corn was high than when it was low.
That is quite as likely to be true this year as in years that are past.

Many beef consumers are now demanding a reduction of the tariff on cattle, as if the tariff on cattle had any percentible effect on the price of heef. cattle, as if the tariff on cattle had any perceptible effect on the price of beef Changing the tariff will not seriously effect the price of cattle. Complaining that the farmers are getting lazy and not attending to their business will not affect it. The evil will in time cure itself. Meanwhile there is good money in raising cattle, if they are the right kind to begin with, properly reared and then fed intelligently. Farmers are not likely to mourn over the high price of cattle.

THE MEANING OF THE IOWA WEED LAW.

Some weeks ago we were in receipt of many letters asking for the publication of the weed law enacted by the recent Iowa legislature. We are now receiving inquiries as to what this weed law means and are asked to give an interpretation of it, to settle disputes which occur wherever farmers meet together to thresh or fill silos.

wherever tarmers meet together to thresh or fill silos.

If the reader will bear in mind that this law is not a road law, but a weed law, and only incidentally dealing with the roads, the meaning will be quite clear. Section 1 requires farmers to clean their lands of the weeds mentioned in section 2; two-wit, quack grass, Canada thistle, cocklebur, mustard, curled dock, smooth dock, buckhorn or ribbed plantain, wild parsnip, horse nettle, velvet weed, and burdock. This section refers entirely to the farm and not to the roads at all.

at all.

Section 3 puts the duty of cleaning the roads of these weeds on the township trustees. It further gives them power to compel the farmer whose land adjoins the public highway to keep his land clean and, if necessary, to call the township trustees and fix a time when he shall clean up. If not, then the trustees may clean the land up for him and charge it up to him in the way of taxes.

The next section specifically declares that the destruction of noxious weeds on the highways is part of the road work of the township trustees, the expense to be paid out of the road funds.

Another section requires the county supervisors to call a meeting of the township trustees to consider the best methods of road work and weed destruction, to secure the services of experts and pay for same out of the county funds. The next section puts upon the township trustees the duty of getting these weeds cut at a time that will prevent seeds from maturing. Another section provides that any person who neglects to perform

that will prevent seeds from maturing. Another section provides that any person who neglects to perform these duties encumbent on him, including the township trustees, shall be liable to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

In short, the farmer is forbidden to allow the weeds mentioned to grow on his farm; the road supervisors have entire charge of the destruction of weeds on the county roads, and can pay for same out of the public road funds. This involves necessarily that the farmers shall have road funds. This involves sarily that the farmers shall sarily that the farmers shall have compensation for cutting the weeds on the road adjoining his farm when directed to do so by the township trustee. It is the business of the township trustee to allot the cutting of the weeds on every bit of road in his district to some person, or else himself see that it is done. The man who does this work is entitled to compensation for the same, precisely as if he had done work in making a bridge or culvert. If these weeds are going to seed on any line of road, it is perfectly safe to charge the default to the township trustee of the district. He evidently does not understand his business. have business.

business.

If every law was as plain as this one, when we read it not as a road law but as a weed law governing both the farm and the road, there would be little need of lawyers.

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SELECTION OF SEED CORN.

By the time this reaches our read-ers the selection of the seed corn for the crop of 1910 should be begun. The probability is that the corn this year, where it was planted in any reasonwhere it was planted in any reason-able time, will be well matured, and there will be no difficulty in securing corn that will germinate, if it is taken care of in any decent way. So the problem this year will not be to select corn that will grow certainly, but how to select corn that will yield the best sults.

results.

As pointed out in previous articles, the selector should consider not merely the ear but the entire stalk. Strong vitality as manifested by the entire stalk, the ear included, is quite as imstalk, the ear included, is quite as important in corn as it is in live stock. There is no proper place, even in the corn field or the stock yard, for the weakling. In making the selection, however, consideration must be given to the chance that the stalk has had. It is not difficult to find a vigorous stalk if there is but one stalk to the hill. This stalk has had an extra good chance, just as an animal that has been given extra care and better feed; and it does not necessarily follow

chance, just as an animal that has been given extra care and better feed; and it does not necessarily follow that this ear, planted, will produce stalks of like vigor.

The great temptation of the farmer who goes out to select seed corn is to select the largest ears and overlook soundness. As a rule it is just as well to feed these very large ears to the hogs or cattle. A large ear is very likely to be a late ear; and it by no means follows that these large ears will produce large ears next year. Neither does it follow that the varieties of corn having the largest ears will produce as large a yield as varieties with ears of medium size.

The Nebraska station, where corn has been studied very carefully for some years past, shows results that seem to verify this. For example, Professor Montgomery in a recent address said: "In a test of nineteen varieties at the Nebraska station it was found that the five highest yielders were not the largest eared strains; but on the contrary, the average weight of ears for these varieties was considerably below the average weight of ears for these varieties was considerably below the average weight of ears for these varieties was considerably below the average weight of ears for these varieties was considerably below the average weight of ears for these varieties was considerably below the average weight of ears for all varieties." We mention this because we know how good an extraordinarily large ear looks to any farmer.

extraordinarily large ear looks to any farmer.

In the northern part of our territory we would suggest that preference be given to ears low on the stalk, but not too low. We advise this for the reason that such ears are likely to mature earlier than those that stand higher; and our observation is that in the territory above mentioned farmers nearly all grow too late maturing types of corn.

We wish our readers in selecting corn this year would pay particular attention to what are called barren stalks. We have never believed in the doctrine that barrenness can be weeded out by selection of seed. It has always seemed to us that barren stalks were due to conditions that prevented the development of an ear and not to anything in the seed. Every stalk makes an effort to produce an ear; that is its business. It may be damaged by insects or by the competition of other stalks, where the planting is too thick the field over, or too many in a hill, so that it is able to produce only a stalk and has not strength or material enough to produce an ear also.

or too many in a hill, so that it is able to produce only a stalk and has not strength or material enough to produce an ear also.

The Nebraska station conducted an experiment which seems to us conclusive on this point. Two hundred and four ears were planted in a breeding plot in 1906 and 1907, half of each ear one year and the other half the next. In 1906 these ears were grouped with respect to per cent of barrenness into six classes, ranging from 1.6 per cent of barren stalks to 19.7 per cent. In 1907 the crops planted from identically the same ears showed 5.6 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively, of barren stalks, proving that the cause of barrenness was not in the seed. While, generally speaking, one experiment proves little, this experiment would seem to be conclusive. If the planting had been from a different set of ears, it would prove nothing whatever; but being from halves of the same ears, it proves at least negatively that the cause of barrenness was not in the ear.

least negatively that the cause of bar-renness was not in the ear.

It will pay any farmer to give plenty-of time to the selection of seed corn for next year. He should not stop

until he has selected three or four times as much as he expects to plant, and for obvious reasons.

WINTER WHEAT IN IOWA.

We called the attention of our readers last year to the fact that according to the published statistics

readers last year to the fact that according to the published statistics winter wheat was grown more or less in every county in the state but three. The secretary of the Western Grain Dealers' Association has published his estimate for the year 1909, from which it appears that there are 138,844 acres, an estimated yield of 21 bushels, and a total crop of 2,896,244 bushels of winter wheat; and 260,557 acres of spring wheat, an estimated yield of 14 bushels, and a total crop of 3,659,604 bushels. With nearly twice as large an acreage, the spring wheat crop was only about 750,000 bushels in excess of the winter wheat crop.

This may be a surprise to many of our readers; and the surprise is perhaps the greater when we say that every county in the state but one, Palo Alto, reports more or less winter wheat. It is true that in a number of the counties there are but a few acres. In Monona county, which led last year with 10,000 acres, the acreage is now over 16,000. Page has 10,520, Lee 10,395 acres. The heaviest yields are in the southern part of the state; but the winter wheat belt is unquestionably extending northward, and it will be but a few years until it will exceed spring wheat both in acreage and yield. One of the first things that the farmer in the northern half of the state and in corresponding latitudes in Illinois, as well as in southern Minnesota and Wisconsin, should learn is how to select the ground for winter wheat, prepare a proper seed bed, select the seed and drill it in.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The loss of such a large percentage of the corn crop, and especially in the corn surplus states, means that the prices of hogs, cattle, butter and milk must remain high for at least another year. Feeders will be quite reluctant to feed their corn to live stock this year. They will argue that if on a crop of 2,700,000,000 bushels last year the price of corn ruled as high as it has done, it will not rule any lower but higher on a corn crop of 250,000,000 bushels less, with a probability that the reports at husking time will not come up to the estimates of the present. Our reason for this fear is first, that a short crop generally runs below the estimates at husking time, while a large crop is usually bigger than was expected; and second, it is but reasonable to expect this year that the ears will be shorter than the husks would indicate from a cursory examination of the field.

There is not enough increase in the yield of wheat in the United States to justify any very great decrease in the price of flour or the price of the loaf. Canada has an average crop, to say the least, with an increased acreage; and the probability is that most of the surplus will go for export, either directly or to be milled-in-transit in the United States.

There is an indication that the crop of cotton will not be a large one. This means that there is no probability of a lower price for cotton fabrics, which is no small item in the cost of living. corn surplus states, means that the prices of hogs, cattle, butter and milk

living.

The tariff has not reduced the cost to the ultimate consumer of anything that we can discover. The fact that goods were rushed from foreign countries on the fastest boats with a premium for increased speed, in order to get them into this country before the new tariffs would go into effect, shows that it was a well understood thing among the big manufacturers and importers that the tariff was not intended to reduce prices to the ultimate consumer.

intended to reduce prices to the ultimate consumer.

On the other hand, merchants tell us there has been a very considerable advance in the last thirty days in the price of clothing, and that the tendency of all goods is to advance. Therefore, it is not to be a year of cheap living; and while it will be a prosperous year to farmers, taking them as a whole, it will not be a prosperous year for the man who has

to live on the interest of his money, or on a fixed salary, or on wages that will not be advanced by unions to a point equal to the increase in the cost

of living.

It is just as well to look these things squarely in the face. In fact, we have expected the cost of living to increase whether the crops were large or small, for the reason that because of the increased output of gold the world over, prices are advancing in all countries and necessarily the cost of living is increasing. We have more dollars; therefore they are not worth so much, as it takes more of them to buy the things we want. That is the whole

lars; therefore they are not worth so much, as it takes more of them to buy the things we want. That is the whole matter in a nutshell.

There is no reason, however, why this should not be a year of prosperity to the public in general. Everybody thinks it will be, and that is one reason why it will; for prosperity is largely a matter of faith, or, in other words, of confidence, and there is just now unbounded confidence in the future. There is no danger of any great disaster, for vast sums of money are being spent in improvements by railroads and in the expansion of business. There is no danger of anybody who has employment going hungry, and we ought to keep the coming Thanksgiving with grateful hearts.

SHEEP ON HIGH PRICED LAND.

The spellbinders during political campaigns and editors of political papers between campaigns make two distinct statements regarding the sheep business, after which we like to put an interrogation mark and thus raise a question as to their correctness. One statement is that sheep can not be grown at a profit on one hundred dollar land, and the second that they can not be grown at a profit under free trade.

hundred dollar land, and the second that they can not be grown at a profit under free trade.

Imagine the surprise of the farmer who takes his political doctrine meekly at the hands of the leaders of his party when he passes through Ireland, where the land is worth on an average about a hundred dollars an acre, and sees sheep everywhere. As he passes through the Green Isle and crosses over to Holyhead and on through Wales he will see more sheep than any other kind of live stock, not only on the mountains but in the valleys. If he passes from Chester or Liverpool to London, the very garden spot of England, where land brings the highest price, he will see sheep in every direction. If he goes over to the mountains of Scotland he will see sheep on the mountainsides where nothing else could live. Everywhere in the British Isles he will see sheep by the hundreds and thousands.

The farmer does not need to be told that England is a free trade country, that takes in wool from all over the world, wherever they are not affected with some centagious disease.

If we are asked what are the prices of sheep and wool in that country, we simply quote figures from the Irish Homestead of August 28th: Light weights, \$8 to \$12 each; heavy weights, \$12 to \$16. (They do not know anything about weighing sheep over there.) Fat lambs sold up to \$7.50. Wool (Downs) was 24.5 to 25 cents per pound; hogs (wool from yearlings), 21 to 23 cents; ewe and wether 18.5 to 19.5 cents: mountain,

vents per pound; hogs (wool from yearlings), 21 to 23 cents; ewe and wether, 18.5 to 19.5 cents; mountain, 16 to 17.5 cents; washed Scotch, 12 to 13 cents; greasy Scotch, 10 to 10.5

cents.

A Chicago paper of the same date A Chicago paper of the same date gives the market reports as follows: Good to choice lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.75 per 100 pounds; good to choice wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; good to choice ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.00. New wool: Ohio, % and ½ bloods, 30 to 37 cents; Ohio XX and above, 38 cents; ¼ bloods, 34 cents; unwashed Ohio, 28 cents. The difference in prices of wool will be seen to be about the tariff, 11 cents a pound.

seen to be about the tariff, 11 cents a pound.

It may be asked: How do the farmers in Great Britain manage to make money from sheep on these high priced lands? First, by keeping good sheep. The sheep must be as good as the land; for to keep poor sheep on good land means to invite bankruptey. Second, by knowing how to grow them. The people there are natural born shepherds. They know sheep. And while they are complaining very bitterly just now about the low prices, they have not the slightest notion of going out of sheep. They

know how to keep them through the summer, how to keep them in the winter, how to avoid sheep sickness in the pastures. In short, they have the know how on the one hand and faith on the other.

The trouble with many of our American farmers is that they have not learned how to handle sheep. Politicians scare them to death by a threat of changes in the tariff, as though men kept sheep on one hundred dollar land in any country for the wool alone. It is simply a byproduct that in all cases pays for the taking off, even if the sheep dies. They grow mutton sheep. Their average mutton is so much better in quality, due to better breeding and better care, that the American after three months over there comes home with a liking for mutton. Hence mutton is more generally used, thus increasing the home market.

The growing pest of weeds will force American farmers to go into sheep. There is nothing that will control weed growth so easily as even a small flock of sheep he is not bothered by a rank growth of ragweed in blue grass pastures. The lambs that are to be fattened this fall have gleaned the stubble and taken care of the weeds. Many of them are now being fattened in the corn fields, where they are cleaning out the weeds, eating the lower blades, taking care of the down ears or the ears that lean over, and that without any waste of grain.

The American farmer should realize that he has everything to learn in

taking care of the down ears of the ears that lean over, and that without any waste of grain.

The American farmer should realize that he has everything to learn in this business, and should therefore get his knowledge by reading papers and books that discuss the matter intelligently. He should get his experience as cheaply as he can by beginning in a small way, because there are numberless things about the growing of sheep that can not be taught in an agricultural paper. If he is to be successful, he must have his fields fenced sheep-tight. Otherwise, he may just as well let the weeds grow and forego the profit.

We have written the above to show our readers that they have been gulled long enough by the story that they can not keep sheep profitably on one hundred dollar land, and that free trade in wool would ruin them. It would ruin them just as it has ruined the English farmer; a ruin that he seems to enjoy. The farmer does not care to throw away his tariff on wool unless he gets a corresponding reduction on woolen goods. The trouble is that he has been so befuddled and deceived that he really gets but little benefit from the tariff on wool, but has to pay the piper for the tariff on woolens.

One amusing thing about it is that woolens.

has to pay the piper for the tariff on woolens.

One amusing thing about it is that a good many of the men who howl the loudest for protection on wool and woolen are enabled to pay quite a considerable portion of the expenses of a trip abroad by buying their clothes on the other side of the water, or in Canada. In fact, we met a man in Canada, a rank protectionist, who had come up there himself especially to buy winter clothing for his family on account of the difference in prices. He said the difference in price would more than pay the expense of the trip and he had a very pleasant vacation at the same time. We ourselves found that the suit of clothes we wore on our trip could be duplicated in Belfast for less than half the price we paid for them here.

ALFALFA HAY FOR STEERS.

A Nebraska subscriber writes:

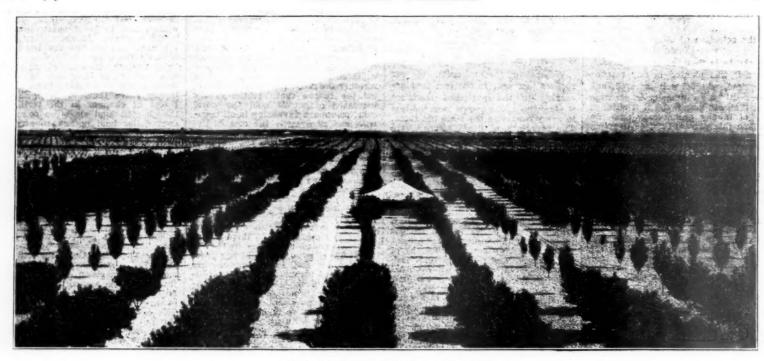
A Nebraska subscriber writes:

"I am feeding a car load of steers. Would you advise me to give them all the alfalfa hay they will eat? I am feeding snap corn at present, but will change to ear corn and then finish them on shelled corn. Is it necessary to keep salt before them all the time? I expect to feed until about March 1st. They now weigh 1,000 pounds and are in good flesh."

We think it will pay our corrections.

and are in good flesh."

We think it will pay our correspondent to let the steers have all the good alfalfa hay they want in connection with a full feed of corn. It is doubtful whether at present prices there is any cheaper and better ration for fattening steers than an abundance of corn and alfalfa. The alfalfa furnishes the protein which the corn lacks, and in addition seems to keep the digestive system in excellent condition.



THE VALLEY IS ONE BIG ORCHARD.

On the Trail of the Corn Belt Farmer

BY H. A. WALLACE.

THE GRAND VALLEY AND THE GREELEY DISTRICT OF COLORADO.

Four hundred miles west of Denver on the west slope of the Rockies is the famous Grand Valley of Colorado. As a fruit country it is one of the most favorably known valleys of the world. It is different from most val-leys; more like a hole in the ground with the sides running straight up; and the sun beats in and reflects from the steep sides or palisades to make the fruit color and flavor beautifully.

the fruit color and flavor beautifully. I stopped a day to see this wonderful country I was fortunate in running across a gentleman who is thoroughly well informed concerning the valley, and I said to him: "I wish you would tell me something about the disadvantages here; I will hear enough of the advantages before I get away."

away."

He hesitated somewhat, but finally started in to criticize the Grand Val-

started in to criticize the Grand Valley for me:
"Our greatest trouble here is late frosts in the spring. A year ago last spring we were caught worse by frost than at any other time in the history of the valley. The blossoms came out beautifully and the whole valley was a mass of bloom when a late frost came, and as a result there was almost an entire failure in the whole valley. A few growers used coal and crude oil smudge spots, and the way the orchards of these few men bore was a lesson to the whole valley; so this year when the frost came around was a lesson to the whole valley; so this year when the frost came around again at blossoming time we were prepared for it and the result is that this season Grand Junction has one of the best fruit crops in the entire

country.
"Besides frost there is another big enemy, the codling moth, which makes us spray all our fruit with great care. In such a district as this where every-one is growing fruit there are bound one is growing fruit there are to be a good many insect enemies, but we are keeping them down pretty well

we are keeping them down pretty well by spraying.

"Then there's another thing, and that is the adobe spots, like the soil close around town here, which won't grow anything well at first and which isn't the best fruit soil at any time. There's some seepage, as there is bound to be in any irrigated district."

"So, as you see it," I said, "the main disadvantages of the country are late frosts in the spring, codling moth, and adobe spots? But there is another thing I would like to ask you about, and that's the price of land. I hear a bearing orchard sells for from \$1,500 to \$4,000 an acre. It looks to me as if a man would be 'going some' to make money on land with it at such prices."

prices."
"Well," said he slowly, "I don't

know but it is a little bit high. Of course there have been years when market prices and yields were just right when tremendous profits have been made, profits as high as \$1,000 an acre. On the basis of such profits land has been sold for \$2,000 to \$4,000 an acre, but I believe that's high, for one year with another a fruit orchard won't produce such tremendous profits; there is too much danger of early frost and insect enemies."

The state experiment station has a

The state experiment station has a branch here and I hunted up Mr. Weldon, the horticulturist. He had a big array of smudge pots which had been used with success during the past spring. Several types had been invented in the valley, which shows what a live question smudging is. There are two types of smudge pots; on burns coal and the other crude oil. In the spring when frost is threatening the pots are set filled with fuel between the rows of the blossoming trees. If any night looks dangerous the whole valley is awake ready to light the pots if need be. The heat generated by the pots is enough to raise the temperature four or five degrees, which will often

is enough to raise the temperature four or five degrees, which will often make the entire difference between failure and success in the fruit crop.

In talking with Mr. Weldon he assured me that there were a lot of good things about the country which he hadn't time to tell, and that the disadvantages of which I had been told were controllable.

One of the very interesting features of the Grand Valley is the fruit grow-ers' association, which differs in many respects from any other association of its kind. I had a talk with Mr. Jones, an officer of the Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association. He gave side lights on the secrets of the success of the organization in a few short sentences:

"Farmers always deceive them-elves as to the quality of their prod-icts. We grade so closely that every selves as to the quality of their products. We grade so closely that every buyer knows that the grades of fruit which we put on the market are exactly as they are represented to be and consequently is willing to pay full price without making any allowance for poor quality. That's one reason for our success; we keep our grades exactly up to standard. Another reason is that we allow the growers as much leeway as possible and yet keep the quality of their fruit up to standard. The growers market through us, for they all have confidence that their fruit will bring the full average price of the market. One item of success is the close touch which we keep on the market through the men who handle our fruit at the big markets. We have the right of diversion from the railroads, and when we see that a given car has been billed to a glutted point we divert to a stronger market. From time to time we issue publications advising our growers how to handle their fruit. For instance, here is a sheet just issued to our growers advising them concerning the picking and packing; we merely do the grading, shipping, and concerning the picking and packing of Bartlett pears. All our growers do their own picking and packing; we merely do the grading, shipping, and marketing. For doing this we charge a 5 per cent commission, but as all the stock of the association is owned by the growers and one grower can not own more than \$1,500 worth, any dividends, resulting return to the dividends resulting return to the growers. During the slack season in the winter time we do a merchandise business to keep our force busy. We have been handling confectionery, soap, twine, and various articles of necessity in the valley, and by means of this side business have been enabled to return quite a dividend, as high as 20 per cent."

abled to return quite a dividend, as high as 20 per cent."

The organization of the association is simple; there is \$100,000 worth of stock, owned entirely by the growers, the limit for one man's holding being \$1,500. The stockholders meet once a year, at which time they elect a board of seven directors which gets together once a month and appoints the manager and other employes of the association. For manager a high class man is needed, as is evidenced by the \$5,000 a year salary which is paid. The simplicity of this organization gives the actual growers and packers direct control over all important movements through their representatives, the board of directors. During the twelve years of its organization the association has made tremendous growth, till it now handles a million dollars' worth of business, which makes it one of the big cooperative associations of the country.

On the next day was to come the big Iowa picnic. Posters were out announcing the fact, and excitement was in the air. Although I didn't have time to stop over for it, I benefited

nouncing the fact, and excitement was in the air. Although I didn't have time to stop over for it, I benefited by it. Lieutenant Governor Clark of Iowa was at Grand Junction as the guest of honor the next day, and I went for an automobile ride with the lieutenant governor and Mr. Auperlee, an old Iowa man but a long time resident of the valley. For, a short distance out of the town of Grand Junction the land was largely bare on account of the adobe. We drove up on a hill at the side of the valley and looked down at the level stretch of green fruit trees spreading for miles green fruit trees spreading for miles and miles up and down the valley. Six miles across the valley the palisades stuck straight up into the air and then merged into the mountains, which went up higher yet. Then driving down into the valley proper we went for many miles through the fuil and then merged into the mountains, which went up higher yet. Then driving down into the valley proper we went for many miles through the fruit belt proper. There were nothing but orchard trees on either side of the road; mostly peaches, pears, and apples. All the trees were beautifully healthy, but best of all they were loaded with fruit till they could hold no more. On many of them, Mr. Auperlee said, the fruit had been thinned once, but still the trees were producing heavily enough so that some exceptional trees would produce as much in money as an acre back in the corn belt. In between the trees cultivation was perfect; not a weed anywhere. Every three or four hundred yards the trees would stand back for just enough space for a neat little house. I was struck with the average beauty of the houses and the frequency with which they were scattered along the road. The average size fruit farm is ten to twenty acres, which makes the entire valley almost one village and, indeed, the farmers on the fruit ranches do have a large share of city advantages with mail, grocery, and ice delivery; centralized schools; and in some cases electric lights on their porches. The road over which we were smoothly rolling was slightly dusty, but otherwise in



ORCHARD IRRIGATION.

beautiful condition. The day was very warm, but it seemed cool in the shade of the fruit trees.

As we passed one beautiful place Mr. Auperlee told us a bit of the history to illustrate the wonderful development in the valley. A horticulturist by the name of Smith, washed out by the Galveston flood, came to Grand Junction and entered into a five-year agreement with a Mr. Dudley to care for one-half the crop for a forty-acre orchard which the latter had bought for \$4,000. Soon afterward Dudley got a chance to sell the orchard for \$10,000; Smith refused to give up his contract, but himself offered \$10,000 in four annual payments. During his first four years of management Smith cleared \$5,000 each year, and at the end of four years owned the farm, besides having made a good living. A little over a year ago Smith sold the farm for \$48,000. Mr. Auperlee told us a great many similar stories: this place had just returned a net profit of over \$700 an acre, etc., etc. These are of course extreme cases.

We hardly knew when we got to the town of Palisades; the houses were a little closer together and there were a few stores, but the fruit trees continued right up into the town. Mr. Auperlee took us into a fruit shipping house at Palisades where they were grading early peaches. After tasting a good many samples of the peaches we were even more in love with Grand Valley.

Turning around, we sailed once more down the thickly populated little valley with its rows and rows of heavily loaded fruit trees. Every house had in front of it a sign with the name of the ranch, the owner's name, and a blackboard on which was chalked up any fruit for local sale. For instance:, "THE GOLDEN WEST RANCH, Peter Jackson, Owner. For Sale: Two bushels Bartlett pears; four spring chickens."

Of course all the orchards are irrigated, the water coming from the Grand river in private ditches. Mr. Auperlee assured me that the Grand furnished an abundant water supply; in fact, that there is enough water for a great many more acres than the Grand rive

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Mr. Auperlee told one story to illustrate the quality of the Grand Valley apple: A Colorado man took some Grand Valley apples to a convention of French horticulturists at Paris. The apples appeared so perfect that the Frenchmen thought that they were wax until they were cut into and each man was shown a sample. Then they claimed that the fruit had been artificially flavored, and were not convinced that apples could grow so perfectly till they had been analyzed chemically.

vinced that apples could grow so perfectly till they had been analyzed chemically.

In the cool of the evening as we were coming back from our wonderful drive Governor Clark remarked to Mr. Auperlee: "The drive this afternoon through your wonderful valley has been worth all of the long trip out here from Iowa."

As I reviewed the Grand Valley I was forcibly impressed with two things: First, the wonderful beauty and productiveness of its orchards, and secondly, with the heat of the sun beating into the hole in the mountains. Farming is under ideal conditions from the social point of view when ten acres will support a family. But the high price of land, the late spring frosts, and insect pests all combined to offset these attractions to a certain extent.

The next morning I came east from the Grand Valley on the Denver & Rice

combined to offset these attractions to a certain extent.

The next morning I came east from the Grand Valley on the Denver & Rio Grande. For fifteen or twenty miles the track ran between the orchard trees, but then suddenly the valley narrowed; close on one side of the track was the Grand river and on the other side rose the mountain wall straight up; no room here for orchards. The memory of the valley remained all the sweeter on account of the sudden contrast with the barren rocks. For several hundred miles now the track lay over the Rocky Mountains, with but very little chance for farming of any sort. Creeping

close beside the river with the mounclose beside the river with the mountain wall rising sheer on the other side the track led up and up till finally just before reaching Leadville the divide was passed and the track shot down from an altitude of over 10,000 feet to 7,000 and 6,000 feet and followed the canyon of the Arkansas instead of the Grand. Then the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas with its sides running sheer up and up for half a mile. Then passing Colorado Springs, the famous pleasure resort, and Denver, the progressive mile-high city at the base of the foothills, I came in northeastern Colorado to that famous center of irrigated potato growing, of irrigated potato growing,

field of eight or ten acres which was in excellent shape with fine stand and very smooth, evenly shaped beets. Then I came to a disgraceful looking alfalfa field; in fact, I must say that all the alfalfa fields which I saw in this neighborhood were rather poor. The alfalfa was just starting after the second cutting and was having a hard fight against the grasshoppers. There were no furrows down the field to assist in irrigation; irrigation is evidently done by flooding. The ditch on the upper side of the field was cleanly dug and free from weeds, but there were no wooden check gates to back the water up for flooding. From what I saw of the alfalfa



SPRAYING FOR CODLING MOTH.

As I found the town of Greeley in my short visit it is a bustling, clean little place of about 9,000 people. Greeley was founded nearly forty years ago and named for that famous New York newspaper editor who fathered the saying, 'Go west, young man, and grow up with the country.' The Greeley district is one of the old irrigated sections of the country. Wishing to find out what the people thought of the country I struck out from Greeley on foot. As I went north I crossed a little river, the Cache La Poudre, from which comes the water for irrigation either by direct diversion from the river or by storage. To my right I noticed a big

around Greeley I was disappointed; it seemed short and lacking in vigor compared with the Idaho alfalfa.

A little further on I came to a potato field worth seeing. The field spread out from the road for half a mile; the rows went down straight as a die; not a weed could I see, and the potatoes were still green, healthy, and growing, not withered and dead as our lowa potatoes become from the attacks of blight before they are three-fourths grown. A bit further on a man was irrigating his potatoes, and from what I could see of it, it didn't appeal to me as being especially good for one of the older irrigated sections of the country. As the



REMNANT OF THE BUFFALO HERD.

REMNANT OF THE sugar beet factory. The land along the river ran in a level bottom land for a quarter of a mile or so and then rose to a first bench. The bottom land being close to town, it is largely in garden truck. Seeing a man irrigating cabbages, I stopped to see how he did it. He was using sewage from the town, and as it came down the ditch at the upper side of the field he dammed it up and caused it to run down the furrows between the rows, flooding seven or eight rows at a time. The man was leaning on his shovel watching the water run and had plenty of time to talk. The bottom land along the river, he told me, is very rich soil and on account of its closeness to town is worth \$300 and \$400 an acre, although in the spring it is often badly flooded by the Cache La Poudre. A bit further on came a rise in the land and the first bench commenced, I walked through a beet

water came down the field ditch at the upper side of the field he dammed it up with an earthen dam which he had made with his shovel, and then cutting a hole in the side of the ditch above the dam, diverted the water into a little ditch which ran parallel to the main ditch. From this little ditch he diverted the water down the furrows between the rows. These furrows ran straight as a die; they were very deep, the water when running down them not coming high enough to wet the young potato tubers. As the man worked with his shovel, now throwing a shovelful here and now a shovelful there, and meanwhile resting on his shovel handle, it struck me as a "puttery" sort of job at best. at best.

I asked this man: "How many bushels do you think you're going to

get an acre?"
"Well, this is a pretty fair field and

throught to run about 175 sacks (about two bushels to the sack). A sack brings anywhere from 80 cents to \$1.60. One fellow down the road here sold \$9,000 worth of potatoes off from eighty acres." The price is not always so high. Not many years ago they sold one season for 35 cents.

A bit further on they were threshing oats. A young fellow here had some time off and told me something of the crops of the valley. Potatoes are the big crop of the valley, from which most of the money is made. Sugar beets are also a money-making crop, but take lots of help. Both sugar beets and potatoes take fertility from the soil. To build this fertility up again alfalfa must be grown, and alfalfa is grown more as a fertilizer than as a forage crop, although three cuttings may be cut, running as high as five tons to the acre, selling for \$7 or \$8 a ton. The place of the small grains is mainly as a nurse crop for the alfalfa to keep the weeds down; although the grains do very well. In this particular oat field, which this young man was helping thresh, the yield was estimated 2! seventy bushels running forty pounds to to the bushel. This field, like many others over the valley, was a disappointment, owing to the fact that the stand of alfalfa with the grain had been destroyed by the grosshoppers.

As I walked on I was favorably impressed by the good roads spreading poplar trees. Another very noticeable point is the beautiful homes; the houses are more substantial, better painted, with better kept yards than any other general farming district in which I have ever been. The valley seemed very beautiful with its fine houses, good roads, and some trees, spreading away quite level and quite far in the distance up rose the mountains. Quite a common thing in connection with many of the farms is a potato cellar, a big, compactly built shed, often partly under ground. I found it hard to understand just how they handled their water rights. As I finally came to see it, water is sold by rights at \$5,000 a right, which is supposed to be enough t

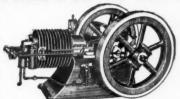
GROWING PLUMS FROM SEED.

An Iowa subscriber writes:

"As I have a good plum I would like to plant some of the seed, and would like directions for doing this." To grow plums from seed, save the

To grow plums from seed, save the seeds as soon as the plums are ripe. Get a box of any convenient size, according to the number of pits to be taken care of, and place in the bottom of it a layer of soil about two inches deep. Then place a layer of plum pits on this soil, then another layer of soil, and so on until the box is full or all the pits have been taken care of. Then bury the box in the ground so that it will be covered an inch or two, selecting a dry spot where water will not stand. In the spring take up the box and plant the pits in nursery rows. If there are not a large number of pits to be handled it is best to crack them and plant the kernels only. Give the young plants cultivation the first year or two years, and then transplant where wanted.

FREE FOR 30 DAYS



THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Inasmuch as the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, usually termed the Grange, holds its national meeting at Des Moines November 10th to 19th, it should interest our readers to know something of its history, character. and aims

It originated with Mr. O. H. Kelly, a Minnesota farmer of New England birth. In 1864 he was appointed a clerk of the Department of Agricul-ture. Two years later the commisture. Two years later the commissioner of agriculture sent him to the southern states for the purpose of obtaining statistics and other information in regard to southern conditions. While obeying his instructions it occurred to him that a great society of agriculturists covering the north and the south would tend to restore good feeling between the two sections. At the suggestion of his niece, a Miss Hall, of Boston, it was proposed to give women full membership in the proposed order.

give women full membership in the proposed order.

In a space of two years six other men were directly associated with Mr. Kelly: Mr. William Sanders; Mr. A. B. Grosch, of the Department of Agriculture; Mr. William Ireland, of the Postoffice Department; Mr. John Trumbull and Mr. J. R. Thompson, of the Treasury Department; and Mr. F. W. McDowell, a fruit grower of Wayne, New York. In discussion among these gentlemen the theory of the order was worked out, and in 1867 among these gentlemen the theory of the order was worked out, and in 1867 they constituted themselves the Na-tional Grange. The first subordinate grange was organized at Fredonia, New York, in April, 1868. The new order made the greatest progress in Mr. Kelly's adopted state, Minnesota, and the first State Grange was organ-ized in 1869. For the first three years the progress was rather slow and only 257 had been organized in the entire country.

During 1872, when the farmers of the west, owing to the high rates of transportation, were receiving low prices for their products on the farm and paying very high prices for their

prices for their products on the farm and paying very high prices for their supplies, the Grange entered upon a period of phenomenal prosperity. In that year 1,105 Granges were organized, and the order apread over twenty-two states. This, in brief, is the early history of the Grange.

The declaration of purposes covered about the whole range of the farmer's life. We have not space to quote. Briefly, it proposed to develop a higher manhood and womanhood on the farm, to add to the comforts and attractions of the home, to reduce expenses both individual and corporate, to buy less, to diversify crops, to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, and every other system of prodigality and bankruptcy. It proposed to bring producers and consumers closer together by regulat-It proposed to bring producers and consumers closer together by regulating transportation and by co-operative buying and selling.

It was natural that in the states of the west, where the railroad rates were high and the prices of farm supplies apparently expedition; the

were high and the prices of farm supplies apparently exorbitant, the granges should make reforms in these directions the main object of every effort; while in the eastern states, where different conditions existed, they aimed more at the development of social and family life. Wherever the Grange has aimed to develop a rural society, non-partisan, non-sectarian, as in the eastern states and in Michigan, it has prospered and is prosperous to this day, as shown by the fact that 320 new granges were organized last year.

prosperous to the prosperous to the fact that 320 new granges were organized last year.

Our older readers will remember that under the conditions then prevailing in the west it was found impossible to keep the Grange out of politics; and into politics it went. The terms "Granger states" and "Granger railroads" abide with us to this day, the states being those in which the granges have political control and the railroads those which run through these states. The politicians the product over each other in trying to trol and the railroads those which run through these states. The politicians jumped over each other in trying to get into the Grange. Of course in time it lost credit and standing with the average farmer. It was ridiculed by the railroads, by the merchants, and by the townsmen. Its leaders made serious mistakes not only in politics but in its methods of cooperation, and it almost entirely passed out of existence in these states.

Nevertheless nearly every farmer in these states is today enjoying ben-

DAILY OUTPUT OVER 50,000 BARRELS -THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Department 15

knowledge no success in any line could be expected.

If we look over the history of legislation in the United States for the past thirty-three years it will be found that the Grange has been right on almost every public question. The granges have been right on the question of transportation within the on almost every punic question. The granges have been right on the question of transportation within the state. They were in favor of the amendment of the interstate commerce law and of all the amendments that have since been enacted. They have been unanimously opposed to adulterations of all kinds, and gave most valuable assistance in the enactment of the oleomargarine law. They were in favor of free delivery in the cities and free rural mail delivery. While the strength of the Grange is now mainly in the east, its influence is in the direction of a correction of the abuses of our tariff laws. In other words, the Grange has been the exponent of the best thought in agricultural lines in every state in the union. union.

These considerations are sufficient to justify farmers in making very thorough inquiry into the purposes of the Grange, the qualifications for membership, and especially as to its effect in developing a higher social life on the farm. Under present conditions there is no need for the western granges to repeat the mistakes of the past. With all its mistakes, its work was done and well done; and not only themselves and their children, but the farmers of the United States, have been benefited by their States, have been benefited by their

THE WASTE OF CORN FODDER.

It is generally considered that on the average 40 per cent of the nutriment of the entire corn plant is in the stalk, blades, and husks. Around the edges of the corn surplus states the entire plant is utilized, but in the the entire plant is utilized, but in the corn surplus states, and particularly in the richest part of these states, where the plant reaches its fullest development, it is safe to say that in ordinary years not more than one-tenth of the acreage is harvested.

This seems to be a terrific waste, and it is, taking the whole territory over. There will perhaps be from seven to eight hundred million acres in the state of Iowa and nearly as

in the state of Iowa and nearly as much in the state of Illinois, of which 40 per cent of the feeding value will be wasted this year, less the value of the pasturage after the corn is husked out, perhaps about a dollar an acre. While from one point of view this is a terrific waste of good feed, the indithis is

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sprang up as a result of the Grange, and continue with us to this day.

Every man who has traveled much in any of the western states can bear testimony to the fact that where the Grange was once established, even though it has long since passed out of existence, there is a better social and moral life than in sections where there has been no organization of this kind. While most of the efforts of the Grange to conduct stores and elevators failed, nevertheless some of them succeeded and have continued in existence ever since, due to the simple fact that the men who were put in control understood the merchandising business, without which

vidual farmer who suffers this waste will not believe it is any waste at all.
Or to put it in another way, he regards this waste as inavoidable; believes that it would cost him more to save this fodder than it is worth; and

save this fodder than it is worth; and often he is correct in this.

The man who has a silo can utilize perhaps ten to fifteen acres, perhaps from one-tenth to one-third of his crop. As farmers begin to understand the real value of the silo, this use of the full crop will be increased. The man whose hay crop has been disappointing can well afford to make it up out of his corn erop.

There are other men who are near to a good market for timothy hay and who find it to their advantage to sell the hay and use corn fodder as a substitute. There are others who are engaged in feeding cattle and, therefore, can utilize corn and fodder to-

engaged in feeding cattle and, therefore, can utilize corn and fodder together without husking. The man who harvests his corn must find some other way of husking than by hand. Hence, if he can not feed the whole plant to his cattle and other live stock, plant to his cattle and other live stock, he is forced to shred it, which means an expense of somewhere around four dollars an acre on the average. In short, the man who grows corn for the grain and has no live stock is in a manner obliged to waste this 40 per cent of the feeding value of his corn. This waste can not go on forever. It will, however, go on until there is a market value for shredded fodder to supplement the vanishing prairie hay, or until there is sufficient live stock on the farm to utilize the whole plant. While political economists bewail this waste, the practical farmer sees

While political economists bewall this waste, the practical farmer sees no sense in providing a feed for which there is no market either on or off the

Whenever the rich lands of the corn Whenever the rich lands of the combelt become so depleted of their fertility that a rotation including a legume is adopted, live stock will almost necessarily follow. It will then be found necessary to utilize the whole plant instead of three-fifths of it, which, generally speaking, is all that now has market value. When the high price of lands compels the adoption of the eighty-agre farm as the high price of lands compels the adoption of the eighty-acre farm aw the unit instead of the quarter section, as now, farmers will find it still more necessary to utilize every pound of the available feed on the farm. The silo will come in, of course, and farmers will find it necessary to utilize the whole corn plant instead of the fraction of it used today. Until that time comes, as come it will, this apparent waste must go on except where the plant can be utilized in the ways above mentioned.



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Schmelzer arms &

AFTER HARRIMAN, WHAT?

It is not nice to speak disrespectfully of the dead; but we could not avoid expressing the feeling, on re-ceiving the news of Mr. Harriman's death, that it was a good thing for the country. With his ambition and his supreme ability along certain lines, had he lived out his natural life he had he lived out his natural life he would have been the undisputed master of the entire railroad system of the United States, and he and his associates would have been the uncrowned kings of the New World. This much must be said to his credit: That he was not a railroad wrecker; that he improved every property that came under his control; that he has greatly cheapened the possible cost of transportation; and in this sense he has been a benefactor. Had he lived out his natural life, however, he would have had the entire railroad system of the country in his own hands; and no man is great enough nor good enough to be trusted with such power over the lives and destinies of his fellow beings.

It is, therefore, a matter of great gratification to read in the New York dispatches that Mr. Harriman's policy of getting the entire railroad system under one control is to be discontinued by his successors. It is said without fear of contradiction that under the administration of Lovett, Schiff, and John Rockefeller, Jr., there are to be no further acquisitions of other lines; not only that, but that even the Union Pacific will adopt the policy of developing fully the territory already occupied rather than seek new fields after the policy of the past.

This is one of the best pieces of news that has been put before the American people. There is abundant room for all the money that bankers are willing to loan, and for all the ability that can be developed in the United States, in the way of constructing branch lines and thus giving facilities for the development of the territory that is now under the control of the United States. There is only one Harriman in a century; and his successors evidently feel that strong as they are intellectually and financially, they are not able to carry out the ambitions of the late president and absolute master of the Union Pacific lines.

It is time now that the government should put a stop to the purchase on would have been the undisputed master of the entire railroad system of

out the ambitions of the late presdent and absolute master of the Union
Pacific lines.

It is time now that the government
should put a stop to the purchase on
the part of any road of stock of a rival
line. It is furthermore time to put
a stop to all sorts of inflation of
bonds or stocks of the railroads in
the United States. Make every railroad bond that says it is worth one
hundred dollars tell the truth, and
thus put our railroad system on a
basis that will justify farmers in investing money in the roads that pass
through their territory. This is the
sure way to railroad peace, and from
this point of view the death of Mr.
Harriman is a blessing to the entire
country.

THE POTATO CROP.

THE POTATO CROP.

An Iowa subscriber writes:
"Will you please state the September 1st condition of the potato crop as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture?"

The report issued by the Department of Agriculture September 1st gives the condition of potatoes on that date as 80.9, compared with 73.7 at the same time in 1908 and with 80.4 as the ten-year average on the same date. In the north Atlantic states the condition is given as 77, as compared with 68.2 last year. In the south Atlantic states 82.2, as compared with 81.5 last year. In the north central states east of the Mississippi river \$1.2, as compared with 70.4 last year. In the north central states west of the Mississippi river 80.3, as compared with 80.1. In the south central states 76.3, as compared with 83.4. In Iowa the condition this year is given as 73, as compared with 78 last year and a tenyear average of 82.

OUR FRONT PAGE ILLUSTRATION.

The team of Belgian mares shown on our front page this week are the property of North & Robinson, Grand Island, Nebraska. Their Belgian attendant occasionally drives this team to wagon, using a single jerk line, in true old country style.





PORTABLE Grain Elevators SANDWICH

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Because Our Overhead Wagon Dump has decided advantages over clumsy platforms that cause teams to stumble. No close driving necessary. Our Dump does not interfere with "Bang" boards, is under absolute, instant control. Our endless screw, gearing and chains guarantee perfect satisfaction. No ropes to shrink or stretch.

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Because They can be operated by horse power or gasoline engine, which grain spouts; crib conveyors of all lengths, making it decidedly suitable to farmers, local grain buyers or elevator men; they are made mounted or unmounted. Our catalog gives more good reasons—send a postal for it today.

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THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT DES MOINES.

President Taft on his western tour has adopted the somewhat novel but none the less commendable plan of outlining in his various speeches in different sections the measures and

none the less commendable plan of outlining in his various speeches in different sections the measures and policies he expects to embody in his message to congress, and inviting the criticisms of the public, as he puts it, "for the purpose of promoting public discussion for the enlightenment of congress." Wallaces' Farmer would be a recreant to its duty as a recognized exponent of agricultural opinion if it did not accept the president's courteous invitation and deal with his utterances from the standpoint of the farmer. The factory and the corporation will not be slow to discuss them from their standpoint.

The president in his Des Moines speech dwelt on two subjects vital to the agricultural interests: the control of railroads and the regulation of trusts; or, to put it more accurately, the interstate commerce law and the anti-trust law. The first of these laws is of agricultural origin, and the support of the second has come mainly from the farmer. The Grangers in the seventies forced state legislation affecting railroads; the Alliance in 1886-7 forced interstate legislation; and Roosevelt's amendments to the interstate commerce law had their origin with the stockmen and farmers of the west. Therefore, unless farmers scrutinize carefully every proposal to amend these laws, they may find the proposed amendments and emasculation rather than a strengthening of these laws and lose all they have gained after a quarter of a century of strenuous effort.

The framers of the law of 1887 supposed they had given the commission power to do business. Adverse court decisions finally reduced it to a board to collect statistics and give good advice, which the railroads could follow or not as they chose. In 1906 Roosevelt forced through congress a law that was supposed to give some real power to the commission, but which was finally wrecked by the Allison compromise giving the railroads the general right to appeal. The right to appeal on the ground that rates as a whole were confiscatory could not be taken away from them, an we know now, that the American peo-ple were getting stones for bread. Hence it was no surprise to us when the president said:

the president said:
"Those who opposed the provision
by which appeal from the order of the
commission might be taken to the
court did so because they thought
such right to appeal would offer much such right to appeal would offer much opportunity to delay the proceedings. An examination of the decisions of the commission, and the resort to the courts by way of temporary injunctions, fully justify the conclusion that one of the defects of the present interstate commerce law is the delay entailed by litigation in the court over

the correctness of the order of the commission.

"Something must be done to reduce its effect by way of delay so that the decision of the court shall be prompt,

decision of the court shall be prompt, final, and effective."

It was never intended by Mr. Aldrich that the law should be effective. Mr. Allison may perhaps be excused for yielding to his seductions (if indeed he knew that his name had been given to the abortion) on the ground that he was in feeble health; in fact, as subsequent events showed, really at death's door.

The president now proposes to remedy the defects of the law. With some of his proposals we most heartily

most his proposals we most heartil ree. He contends that "the inter heartily agree. He contends that "the interstate commerce law ought to give to the commission the power to hear and entertain complaints against unjust classification of merchandise for transportation." He points out that classification is as important as fixing rates. In this he is no doubt correct, but a commission awake to the public interests could easily rectify this by simply lowering the rate to meet the increase through classification. The president's method is more direct, and to be commended. to be commended.

He suggests that the commission should be given power to investigate rates, whether complaints have made

by the shipper or not, contending that in this way "it could promptly reach and readjust and fix, to the benefit of persons who have not been fit, or have not had the courage or money to con-test the fairness and correctness of the rates." He admits that this prop-osition was discussed and defeated in congress.

He suggests as another amendment that the "commission may by order suspend, modify, or annul any changes or regulations which impose undue burdens on shippers," for example, refusal to make through rates or to route freight as desired by the ship-

per.

The fourth amendment, with which we are in entire harmony, is the enactment of the law proposed by Senator Dolliver in the last congress, and which was tabled by the senate, prohibiting any railroad company from acquiring stock of a competing railroad, and that after a certain date no railroad company shall issue any additional stock or bonds without having actual value behind them.

All these recommendations of the president are in the right direction and should meet with the support of the agricultural community. He is

support of and should meet with the support of the agricultural community. He is not willing, however, as proposed by Senator Cummins, "to give the Inter-state Commerce Commission the ab-solute power to fix rates in advance and on their own initiative, and with-out complaint filed and investigation made, as is done in some of the states." He wants to be cautious and go slow. go slow

This last, however, is the very point at issue. We have now come to a time when a few men who control these great railroad system fix the rates. It is simply a question whether the men who fix the rates shall be representatives of the reconstruction. the men who fix the rates shall be representatives of the people, or whether they shall represent purely and simply these giant corporations. These railways are simply great public highways, and the people have something to say as to how they shall be operated. The only way they can possibly say it is through a commission; and inasmuch as in any event a few men whom you can count on the fingers of your two hands do the fixing, justice requires that it be done fixing, justice requires that it be done

the fingers of your two hands do the fixing, justice requires that it be done by men who represent the people, always subject, of course, to the constitution. It must never be forgotten that the "power to regulate commerce among the several states" is specifically given by the constitution to congress, not to the carriers of the commerce. This presumes that freight rates shall never be confiscatory, so that the person, whether individual or corporate, shall not "be deprived of property without due process of law."

The president realizes that the amendments which he suggests will give the commission much more power, and he proposes to divide it up in a way that in our judgment will simply render all previous efforts futile and vain. First, he proposes to organize a new federal court to sit in Washington, that shall have full jurisdiction over railroad litigation, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Next, he proposes to separate the administrative from the quasi-judicial functions proposes to separate the administra-tive from the quasi-judicial functions of the Interstate Commerce Commisadministra sion, and to take away from it any

responsibility with regard to the investigation of the validity of its orders, leaving this always to the department of justice. In that department he proposes to establish what he calls an "accusatory bureau to institute preservations for violations of ne calls an "accusatory bureau to in-stitute prosecutions for violations of the interstate commerce law and of the anti-trust law;" and adds that "it would be wise to continue the bureau corporations, enlarging its s mewhat perhaps, to maintain scope or corporations, emarging its scope somewhat perhaps, to maintain the registration of corporations and the investigation of their operation so far as interstate trade is concerned."

as interstate trade is concerned."

With all due respect to the president, we must say that under existing conditions this is about as neatly devised a way of how not to do it as could very well be conceived. It is just like putting three or four men at a piece of work which can be done promptly and successfully only by one. The accusatory bureau of the department of justice may accuse, but if the bureau of corporations does not inment of justice may accuse, but if the bureau of corporations does not investigate there will be nothing done. If the bureau of corporations does investigate and the commission decides, then the matter must go to the court in Washington composed of five men. Then when they decide, every important case will go to the supreme court. So even if they all agree and all act beneatly the decision is presessarily a honestly, the decision i long time in the future. decision is necessarily

It must be clearly understood that the country is now under the control of the great corporations. The peo-ple have been vainly trying to ous them for years. Through their repre-sentatives they sit in the high places in the senate. The federal indiciary sentatives they sit in the high places in the senate. The federal judiciary is largely made up of lawyers who have had corporation training and, naturally, look at things from that standpoint. Under the plan proposed by the president it would be the easiest thing in the world for them to corrupt one of these three or four different agencies for securing justice. This presidential loaf of bread, however well it may look on the outside, will break the teeth of the public instead of affording nourishment. Congress as at present constituted will

stead of affording nourishment. Congress as at present constituted will loudly proclaim the wisdom of the president in making these recommendations, and will put to sleep in its proper pigeon hole every good thing which he recommends, and will promptly enact the things which are bad in themselves.

promptly enact the things which are bad in themselves.

Still less satisfactory is the presi-dent's position on the anti-trust law, which is stated by him as follows:

"This last section brings to the

"This last section brings to question of the anti-trust law. V question of the anti-trust law. While we have not thrashed the whole matter out so as to reach a definite conclusion, I am strongly inclined to the view that the way to make the anti-trust law more effective is to narrow its scope somewhat, so that it shall not include in its prohibition and denunciation as a crime anything but a conspiracy or combination or contract entered into with actual intent to moropolize or suppress competition in interstate trade. All contracts in re-While moropolize or suppress competition in interstate trade. All contracts in restraint of trade, except those which were called reasonable, the courts would decline to enforce and leave the parties in the condition in which they were found. The anti-trust law deponders such contracts when in redenounces such contracts when in restraint of interstate trade as criminal

and that whether made with intent monopolize or to suppress on or with intent to do eith

tition or with intent to do either."

We hope when the president finishes his job of threshing he will see what seems to be obvious to every lawyer or careful student with whom we have ever talked, that this is simply pulling out what few teeth are left in the law. How is it possible for the government, on whom the responsibility is placed, to prove "intent?" There is not an organizer or member who would admit even under oath that the object or intent of any trust or corporation is to monopolize or suppress competition in interstate suppress competition in interstate de. The burden of proof is put on the government. The hardest or suppress competition in interstate trade. The burden of proof is put upon the government. The hardest thing in the world to prove is intent. Only the Searcher of all hearts knows the intent, and He can not be subpoenaed before a federal court. Dozens of bankers who systematically robbed the public have escaped prison walls because the state failed to prove "intent."

As stated by the president, the

walls because the state failed to prove "intent."

As stated by the president, the theory of the present law is that "a contract in restraint of interstate trade tended to a monopoly, and therefore should be denounced because of its tendency, whether there was any actual purpose on the part of the person making it to monopolize or suppress competition or not."

We are surprised at the position taken by the president on the antitrust law. If he has his way, it will be simply a grinning skeleton, a jest and byword. It is extremely difficult to account for the position of the president. The uncharitable will say that he has gone over "body and breeches" to the corporations. They see him in imagination creeping on bended knees under the Aldrich tent. It is hard to believe this of the man who once had the confidence of the same to believe this of the man who once had the confidence of Theodore Roosevelt, and who owes his election solely to that confidence.

A more reasonable explanation is suggested by some of his casual remarks. In Boston he endorsed what-

marks. In Boston he endorsed whatever plan for reconstructing the currency laws that Senator Aldrich, whom he proclaimed as a great leader, might suggest. He has evidently given him that job. In his opening remarks at Des Moines he said: "It is proposed by a number of gentlemen of my cabinet," etc. Did he in washing his hands as clear as he could of the Roosevelt cabinet select new members entirely out of sympathy with the Roosevelt policies, and is he going to allow them to quietly undo with the Roosevelt policies, and is he going to allow them to quietly undo that great reformer's work? With Ballinger undoing as far as possible the work of Garfield, with McVeagh reducing the tax on colored oleomargarine from ten cents a pound to two, is it at all surprising that his attorney general and other cabinet officers of the legal profession should aim to divide the responsibility in the control of railroads and to pull out the few teeth remaining in the antitrust law? This seems to be the more rational explanation. more rational explanation

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A SUCCESSFUL PLOWING MATCH.

Last year some of the good farmers of Cherokee county, Iowa, instituted a plowing match. Although a new thing in that section it drew a crowd of over two thousand people and resulted in stimulating a great interest in good plowing throughout the

sulted in stimulating a great interest in good plowing throughout the county. This year the second match was held under the name of the Pilot Rock Plowing Match at Long Grove Farm, owned by Archie Cochrane, on Thursday, September 16th, the weather being favorable for spectators and participants alike. The ground was in fine condition and splendid work was done, a very noticeable improvement being made over last year's plowing.

The match was attended by fully three thousand people. There were seventeen entries in the plowing contest, and a very close match between Jerome Clow, with a Deere gang, and David Patterson, with a Defiance sulky, the latter winning the grand orize of a gold cup and the championship of the field for the best work, and Mr. Clow won the second prize, a Deere sulky plow, offered by the Deere Plow Company for the best work done with one of its plows. There was only a difference of two points between these two successful contestants.

points between these two successful contestants.

Following is the list of prizes: Grand sweepstakes, gold cup, valued at \$50, presented by T. P. Fairweather, of Sioux City, won by David A. Patterson. In order to keep this prize Mr. Patterson will have to win again next year. Gang class—First, Jerome Clow; second, Fred Ritchie. Sulky plows—First, David A. Patterson; second, John Thomson; third, George Thomson; fourth, John Patterson. Walking plows—First, James Cochrane; second, William Farran.

Boys under 18—First, Clarence Bugh; second, Bert McDonald. Boys under 16—First, Howard Fee; second, Archie Dewar.

Ladies' donation baskets—First, Mrs. Courtright; second, Mrs. Thos. Fee; third, Mrs. Ben Thomson; fourth, Emma Patterson; fifth, Mrs. Geo. Welch; sixth, Mrs. L. J. Corrington.

Ladies' driving contest—First, Miss

Geo. Welch; sixth, Mrs. L. J. Corrington.

Ladies' driving contest—First, Miss Mary Jenkins; second, Miss Mary Wester; third, Miss Blanche Lamoreur.

Mr. Cochrane says that the after effect of these matches is most excellent. Good plowing is becoming the rule, and the young men especially have become greatly interested.

Wallaces' Farmer asks permission to drop a word of caution in this connection. The tendency in many places where such matches have been started is to permit them to spread too far, making them miniature county fairs, and after awhile the people lose sight of the main features. A plowing match, a colt show, and some contests for the ladies is enough, with a few athletic contests in the afternoon for the young folks. Held down to these lines much good will be done and interest sustained.

WILD CARROT.

An Iowa correspondent sends us a couple of samples of a weed which he says is growing in his clover meadow. The weed is the wild carrot, which

meadow.

The weed is the wild carrot, which is getting commoner every year in Iowa. In pastures and meadows it is becoming one of the worst weeds troubling the Iowa farmer. It is quite easy to identify the weed, as in appearance it is much like the tame carrot with its big bunches of white flowers shaped like an umbrella upside down. The leaf is quite like the tame carrot or parsley and the root is a long, fleshy tap root.

In pastures and meadows wild carrot is hard to handle, as mowing won't kill it. The only effective method to kill it and yet keep the pasture or meadow is to go over the field by hand and pull or spud the wild carrots out before they go to seed. Putting the field under cultivation soon kills all of the wild carrots.

Wild carrot spreads largely through clover and grass seed, so it is worth while when examining clover seed for dodder and buckhorn to keep a lookout for its spiney seed. It is about a quarter of an inch long, elliptical in shape, brownish colored, and covered with frail yellowish spines arranged in rows.



Painting for Winter Protection

Buildings needing protection should be painted in the fall, when surfaces are dry and in ideal condition for painting. Farm implements, too, should be painted at this time.

painted at this time.

It is the frequent moistening and drying-out which takes place in winter and spring that is the greatest cause of decay in wood.

Rusting of unpainted metal parts is too well known to dwell on.

Add years of life to your buildings and implements by giving them a coat or two of Pure White Lead and Linseed Oil (tinted as desired). And do it this fall. Pure White Lead paint does not scale off, but wears down gradually.

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We have prepared a little package of things bearing on the subject of the

They Cost Less and Last Longel The gates you can raise up high or hang close to the ground

Every Iowa Gate I ship is made from special High Carbon Steel Tubing, not gas pipe, not old pipe, but almost springy steel. That's why they are the lightest, easiest handled gates made. The kind the kids can open but the worst stock cannot break.

Right from the same post in a moment's time you can hang them close to the ground—hog tight (notice the pipe and barb wire at the bottom), you can readily raise them over slight obstructions, high enough for the hogs to run under, or away up over the top of snowly drifts. Absolutely the only gate suitable for every purpose, for any place, for all seasons. You can not afford to do without them any longer. If make-shift board gates could be had for the saking, lows Gates would be cheaper in the end. Thousands of farmers who bought hat year come back for more as fast as their old board gates give out, and this year lowss are better than ever.

A Gate for Any Purpose—A Gate for Any Purpose—Board for more as fast as their old board gates give out, and this year lowss are better than ever.

A Gate for Any Purpose—A Gate for Any Purpose—Board for any Purpose—A Gate for any Purpose—A gate for my book "Farm Gates," and my special plan to help you are gates Cheep. Any farmer, owner or renter can get one or a dozen lows Gates on 60 days free trial at my expense.

Jos. B. Clay, Manager lows Gate Company, 5th Street, Gedar Falle, lows.



A Portable Gasoline Engine

on skids, or on trucks. Our 1½ and 2 horse-power engines are a very satisfactory power for running cream separators, pumping water, etc. The simplest and most satisfactory little engines made. Anyone can run them. Other sixes up to 15 horse-power, equally satisfactory and cheap. The new patented governor principle of these engines gives them the most equal power of any engines on the market, and the one-piece cylinder and head insures against leakage and packing troubles.

Write for illustrated circular.

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OLD-FASHIONED CURE-ALLS.

Who has not heard even from his earliest childhood that somewhere there is a cure for every ill that flesh is heir to, if one only knew where to of find it? Some locate it in springs, some in minerals. Most people, however, have the conviction that there is a certain cure for every known disease in the vegetable kingdom.

ever, have the conviction that there is a certain cure for every known disease in the vegetable kingdom.

What man over sixty does not have a vivid recollection of the cure-alls of his boyhood? If he was bilious or threatened with the ague, he remembers distinctly the thoroughwort or boneset which he was obliged to gather on the low-lying lands, and how when the black decoction was made from it he had to drink it down even if his nose had to be held while the operation was going on. Our grandmothers had unbounded faith in the curative powers of boneset.

What one of these old boys does not remember how when the days began to get warm and he began to feel the effects of spring fever, he was sent to the woods with a mattock to dig up sassafras roots, peel off the bark and dry it for coloring Easter eggs, and then was compelled to drink a tea made from it day after day? It was regarded as dead sure to thin the blood and get rid of the bad humors that had been collecting during the winter on a heavy meat diet.

There were a number of these blood purifiers. One of the most important was poke root; and if a boy had bolls, or any breaking out, or the itch (we do not hear of itch any more for some reason), then the good mother or grandmother brought down a bag from a pin on the wall, took from it some poke root and with it some yellow dock and burdock. With tea made of these she was quite sure that the boy's blood would be thinned out.

If perchance the boy had eaten the sure and and began to bellow with

that the boy's blood would be thinned out.

If perchance the boy had eaten green apples and began to bellow with pain, there was just one of two things to do. If he was taken early enough, then lobelia was indicated, which brought up the apples quicker than they went down; but if the boy grinned and bore it for two or three hours, then the proper thing was castor oil. If those green apples were not gotten rid of in one way, they were in another.

If the boy had yellow jaundice and did not have a good appetite, then from another of those mysterious "pokes" came dandelion root. If he was exposed to the measies, which would not break out, what better than a strong decoction of peppermint tea? If the baby had the colic, the older sister was sent at once to the garden after catnip, and when the little darling was fed on catnip tea properly sweetened, and had gone to sleep, the good mother was more firmly convinced than ever of the healing virtues of this favorite herb. If the child was attacked by worms, which was quite a common thing in those early days—we do not know how it is now—then tansy and pumpkin seed or worm seed was indicated. then tansy and pumpkin seed or worm was indicated.

seed was indicated.

If the boy took a cold, then nothing suited the case as well as horehound, which led to the habit for all time to come of eating horehound candy. If he had a boil coming on the back of his neck, then poultices were indicated, of which the favorite was slippery elim bark the one pay were indicated, of which the favorite was slippery elm bark, the one next in favor flaxseed; and if these were not available, then bran. How he used to groan while that poultice was "working," and how comfortable the feeling of relief when on examination by the head of the family it was pronounced "ripe" and, after one sharp pain, the evil matter began to run down the back of his neck, making him realize that there is always pleasure after pain.

down the back of his neck, making him realize that there is always pleasure after pain.

If the boy had a pain in his side or in his back, or had a bad cough, nothing served the purpose so well as the mustard which the mother grew for that purpose in the garden. It was no use to put it on whole. It must be ground or pounded, then mixed with molasses or something to make it stick, and then left on until the poor boy forgot about the pain inside for thinking of the pain outside. If when the plaster was removed the skin was quite red, then it was felt that the boy must get well because all the inflammation was drawn to the surface. If the boy cut his finger with his jack knife and suppuration began, then there was one plant, known as carpenter's square, which would bring

WALLACES' FARMER

him relief. One side of the leaf of this plant was rough and the other smooth. It was confidently believed that if the rough side was put next to the skin it would draw. Then after the drawing was over, by putting on a fresh leaf with the smooth side next the skin, it would certainly heal. Kerosene was unknown in those days except as "Senaca," or "Pure Rock Oil," sold in quart bottles at a dollar a bottle, and was regarded as a sure cure for consumption.

Our good old grandmothers may have been fooled in some of these things, and yet they were infinitely wiser as well as more economical than their granddaughters, who instead of giving the baby catnip give it patent soothing syrup. Seneca oil might not cure consumption, but it was infinitely better than most of the so-called consumption cures of today. If the "yaro" medicines given in those days did not do much good, they certainly did no harm unless given in the greatest excess, and they were infinitely better as well as cheaper than the dopes in the shape of patent medicines advertised so largely in the irresponsible and cheaper class of papers and, we are sorry to say, in some religious papers. These patent medicines often lay the foundation for vices during the subsequent lifetime of the patient, who mistakes alcoholic stimulation for healthful benefit, or fondly imagines the temporary relief from pain is due to curative properties when in reality it is the effects of optim and other dangerous drugs.

But do our readers know that many

for use in making plasters and poul-

tices.

Our grandmothers had more sense than some of the doctors in using these old-fashioned remedies, and a good deal more sense than their properties. good deal more sense granddaughters who pay for patent medicines wh serve the purpose their long prices for patent medicines which serve the purpose half as w leave very much worse effects well and

SHREDDED CORN FODDER VS. TIMOTHY HAY.

Iowa subscriber writes:

Please state through the columns Wallaces' Farmer the comparative

"Please state through the columns of Wallaces' Farmer the comparative value of timothy hay and shredded corn fodder ton for ton. Is shredded fodder a suitable feed for brood mares and young horses when fed with a light grain ration?"

In 100 pounds of shredded corn fodder there are 1.7 pounds of protein, 32.4 pounds of carbohydrates, and .7 of a pound of fat. In 100 pounds of timothy hay there are 2.8 pounds protein, 43.4 pounds of carbohydrates, and 1.4 pounds fat. It will be seen therefore that a ton of timothy hay contains about 30 per cent more nutriment than a ton of shredded corn fodder. As for the character of the feed, there is not very much difference between corn fodder and timothy hay. They both contain an excess of fattening material and a deficiency of the material which makes growth. For this reason, while they can be substituted one for the other, yet when either is fed to brood mares or young animals some food rich in protein



TWO OF THE PRIZE GILTS TO BE SOLD OCT. 15 BY E. C. CAVERLY, AT WYOMING, ILL

of these cure-alls of our grand-mothers are used in medicines today and imported in large quantities from foreign countries for this specific pur-

According to the Department of Agriculture, we import 50,000 pounds of burdock root annually and a large amount of the seed. We import dandelion root, which is the basis of the medicine known as taraxacum, to the extent of 120,000 pounds annually. We import 125,000 pounds of dock root and twice as much of the roots of quack grass, which we in our boyhood knew as "dog grass," because we saw the dog eating the grass whenever he wanted to vomit.

We import a large amount of poke

whenever he wanted to vomit.

We import a large amount of poke root and of foxglove, which is the basis of the drug known as digitalis used for heart trouble. We import mullein as an ingredient in cough syrups and to quiet unsteady nerves. For an emetic we import the old-fashioned lobelia. We import 30,000 pounds of tansy for use, as in the days of our grandmothers, for worm medicine. It does not appear that we import any boneset; but we do impart 125,000 pounds of horehound.

The funny part of it is that we im-

The funny part of it is that we import 100,000 to 150,000 pounds annually of jimson leaves, which grow in every yard, and 10,000 pounds of the seed, the former of which brings in the market from 2.5 to 8 cents a the market from 2.5 to 8 cents a pound and the latter from 3 to 7 cents. After seeding our fields with wild mustard we import into the United States five million pounds annually, should be fed with it—something like bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal, or something of that sort.

DEEP PLOWING.

To Wallaces' Farmer:

A Kansas correspondent writes:

A Kansas correspondent writes:

"Is it a fact that land that has not been stirred for a number of years and is then stirred deep will not grow a crop the first year? I have forty acres that I plowed six inches deep, part of which is gumbo and part good black land, and the corn is not good on either kind of soil this year. The ground was in a very foul condition, and owing to the season the corn was not well cultivated. This forty acres was plowed deep and planted the last of May with a drill planter with disk openers on it. Now September 13th, the bulk of the corn is still green, but about 40 per cent of the stalks did not shoot at all. Do you suppose this soil would grow corn next year, or would you advise to stir it again before planting? Or had I better list it next year? The weather through August was very dry and unfavorable for corn."

Subsoil is distinguished from sur-Subsoil is distinguished from surface soil mainly from the fact that the subsoil is not fertile; that is, when it is brought to the surface in any considerable quantity it is not productive, at least not for a few months or a year, until it has been acted upon by weathering agents and has become infected with the bacteria which have

to do with the preparation of available plant food.

The chemical analysis of soil and subsoil often shows little difference in the elements contained, though the amounts of the various elements may differ. For instance, the nitrates or nitrogen is more plentiful in the surface soil, which likewise contains the greatest amount of organic matter or humus. Subsoil may also differ from soil in being more compact and lighter in color.

in color.

The surface soil may be deepened by deep plowing and deep cultivation, but this should be done gradually. If several inches of the subsoil are brought up at one plowing and placed on the surface the usual result is a small growth of crops the first year after the plowing. Now the same condition may result by letting land lie idle for several years without plowing, namely, the surface soil land lie idle for several years without plowing, namely, the surface soil which contains available plant food may become less in depth if the land is allowed to lie idle for a number of years and is not plowed or cultivated, since the bacteria which are the life of the soil and necessary in the preparation of the plant food, only exist in abundance in that part of the soil which is being plowed and cultivated from year to year.

abundance in that part of the soil which is being plowed and cultivated from year to year.

Again, there is another reason for lack of fertility or the production of poor crops in land which has been lying idle for several years; in fact, such land will be in a foul or poisonous condition on account of the growth of weeds which has taken place. It takes a year or two of good farming and thorough cultivation to bring such land back to an average state of fertility.

The land in question will doubtless produce a much better crop next year provided it is well plowed and given good cultivation. I would advise to plow, since the stirring or mixing of the soil will favor the development of the bacteria and more quickly bring the soil into a good physical condition favorable to plant growth. Doubtless the lack of cultivation of the corn this year, and the dry weather during August, has had considerable to do with the failure of the crop this year.

A. M. TEN EYCK.

Kansas Agricultural College.

BRINGS THE GAME CLOSER.

BRINGS THE GAME CLOSER

The Winchester Telescope sight, a marvel of precision and utility, has just been put on the market by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Huven. Connecticut. A circular fully describing this wonderful appliance can be had by writing the makers.

writing the makers.

HOW ABOUT COAL FOR WINTER?
Those who have been contemplating what to burn, particularly in their hard coal stoves, should read the advertisement of the Pickands. Brown & Co., of the Colby-Abbot Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on page 1225. In this advertisement they call attention to their Solvay coke, which they claim to be better and more economical than hard coal, and muc. more satisfactory than soft coal. They have issued a little booklet giving full particulars with regard to Solvay coke, and they will be glad to send a copy thereof to every render of Wallaces' Farmer upon request. They hope that all those who have heretofore burned hard coal will be sure to secure this booklet. Either a postal card or letter request will bring it. Write them.

Alfalfa in Humboldt County, Iowa.
Belts, slipping
Corn and Cholera
Cattle, the polled breeds of.
Corn Cob Charcoal
Courts and Public Opinion.
Cow Stables, whitewash the.
Cow Barn, ventilation of.
Colt, care of weanling.
Corn in Iowa, best acre of.
Clover Sod, fall plowing of.
Evergreens, transplanting
Fence Wire, improved.
Farm, restoring a worn out.
Farming, helps to good.
Feeding-in-transit
Field Notes 1243, 1245, 1247,
Fruit Notes
Grape Trouble
Hearts and Homes Department
Hens, chatty letter about.
Hogs, getting the most from the.
Iowa Dairy Union
Milk Fever
Milking Machine
On the Trail of the Corn Belt Farme
On the Trail of the Corn Belt Farme
On the Trail of the Corn Belt Farme
On the Administration (INDEX TO LAST WEEK'S ISSUE On the Trail of the Corn Belt Farmer
Prices, why high
President on Administration of
Justice
Poultry—a good course to study.
Ragweed Crop
Sales, forced
Share Arrangement
Steers On Feed, starting.
Sabbath School Lesson
School, a new kind of rural.
St. Joe Stock Show
Sioux City Interstate Fair. 1236, 1237.
Telephone Stock, transferring.
Transplanting Question, fall.
Teachers of Rural Schools, inefficient.
Your Feeds and Your Live Stock.
Vinegar, how to make cider.
War or Peace By the Air Ship.
Weeds, the philosophy of spraying.
Wheat, top dressing winter.

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ER?



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THE NORTHWARD EXTENSION OF THE WINTER WHEAT BELT.

If the United States is to furnish any considerable amount of grain for export, or even if it is to produce enough for its own requirements in the next five or ten years, there must be a somewhat rapid extention of the winter wheat belt northward. It has been very clearly demonstrated for many years that the capacity of the soil to grow spring wheat is no cer-tain indication of its agricultural value. It requires a very rich soil to produce a paying crop of spring wheat during the short period that nature has allowed for its growth.

Some soils have a sufficient amount of fertility to stand growing spring wheat ten, fifteen or twenty, and in

of fertility to stand growing spring wheat ten, fifteen or twenty, and in rare sections even thirty years. Sooner or later these soils refuse to grow it at a profit. In our boyhood this spring wheat was grown profitably in the black soils of Indiana, then in central Illinois, then in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. The spring wheat territory has moved north and northwest, until in a few years Minnesota and the Dakotas will be obliged to grow winter wheat, if they grow wheat at all.

The wider the sweep of the winds, the more difficult it is to grow spring wheat successfully year after year. So long as there is plenty of vegetable fiber in the soil as well as an abundance of humus, these soils will produce this crop; but whenever the vegetable fiber is decayed, as it must be in the course of preparation and especially in regions somewhat deficient in moisture, the winds will blow the soil out of the field and pile it up in the fence corners. Few persons realize the soil movement due to winds, greater in effect, we believe, than erosion. The one good thing about it is that the country as a whole does not lose by blowing. What one man loses another gains.

It therefore becomes imperative, taking the interest of the whole country into consideration, that the winter wheat growing belt should move northward. That it is moving northward is a matter of satisfaction. For ten years we have been telling the farmers of central Illinois and northern lowa that it is possible for them to grow winter wheat. They have been for the most part skeptical about it.

Wherever we have been able to persuade farmers to study winter wheat

Wherever we have been able to per-

been for the most part skeptical about it.

Wherever we have been able to persuade farmers to study winter wheat growing and to furnish the conditions which nature absolutely requires, they have been successful. Winter wheat is now grown successfully in almost every if not in fact every county in northern Iowa and northern Illinois. It is being grown successfully in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and crops of thirty, thirty-five, and even forty bushels, are not uncommon where the farmer has supplied the conditions.

The success which has followed ventures in winter wheat growing in any section does not mean that it is always successful. Because John Jones by careful selection of seed both as to variety and quality, by careful preparation of the seed bed, by the use of the drill and by selecting rich land to begin with, has succeeded, it does not by any means follow that Tom Brown will succeed if he puts his wheat on land deficient in fertility, if for any reason he fails to secure a proper seed bed, if he sows broadcast instead of drilling, or if he lets his cattle into the wheat when pasturing down his corn. The Tom Browns who fail will accuse us of leading them off on a false scent, and will conclude that winter wheat growing is a matter of luck. The John Smiths, however, who have taken pains to ascertain the conditions necessary to success and to supply them as far as possible, will keep right on even though occasionally a severe winter may be followed by a short crop.

Farmers who attribute their lack of success in growing winter wheat to bad luck know too much to account for a short crop of corn on the same grounds. Farming after all is simply intelligent inquiry into the conditions that nature requires for success and then complying as far as possible with these conditions.

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The most popular bonds that we handle today are Irrigation bonds, secured by first liens on the most fertile farm lands in America.

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In addition, the Irrigation Company deposits with the Trust Company a first mortgage on all it owns—dams, reservoirs, ditches, etc. This mortgage is held until the last bond is paid, as an extra security. Thus the bonds are doubly secured.

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Some of these bonds are issued, like School bonds, by districts. Such bonds form a tax lien on all taxable property in the district. The interest and principal are paid out of taxes.

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The first crop from irrigated land (3)

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MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA

SUBJECTS FOR LADIES' DAY AT INSTITUTES.

A correspondent who evidently has charge of Ladies' Day of one of the western institutes, asks us for a list of topics suitable to be discussed by farmers' wives on Ladies' Day at the institute. One could hardly expect a man to suggest the most appropriate subjects, but there are quite a number that occur to us at first blush. There are subjects connected with gardening, poultry, the schools, home life, the proper education and training of children, how to train the men, how to deal with the boy when he is in love or thinks he is, how to deal with the girl in her teens. In fact, the subjects are almost endless that might properly be discussed on Ladies' Day, or any other day, at a farmers' institute. We are glad to have letters of this kind, because we have never attended a first-class institute where the ladies had no part, and we have never seen a poor one where they did. They talk from the heart and reach the hearts not only of their sisters but of the men as well; and if they are given the opportunity to present their side of the home life at these institutes and elsewhere, we are satisfied that life in farm homes will be better worth living.

To hearts with there is that modern are subjects connected with gardening,

farm homes will be better worth living.

To begin with, there is that modern device called the hay box or fireless cooker or caloric stove, an article that can be bought in any furniture store. The home made ones are quite satisfactory, however, and any man could make one from the directions we have published in times past. This will make a tough piece of beef tender and palatable, and with fully as much nutritive value as the most expensive cuts. If farmers' wives knew the value of this hay box, the whole business of breeding and feeding live

value of this hay box, the whole business of breeding and feeding live stock would be revolutionized. (We have dealt with this phase of the subject in a separate article.

Another thing that might be very properly discussed is ventilation and sunlight in the home. There is no subject that needs more thorough ventilation or more of the light of truth

properly discussed is ventilation and sunlight in the home. There is no subject that needs more thorough ventilation or more of the light of truth thrown on it than this. Many a girl on the farm is dying of consumption, as it used to be called, tuberculosis in modern phrase, simply because her sleeping room was not well ventilated and there was not enough sunlight admitted into the home. All that is needed to inaugurate a greatly needed reform is simply to discuss this matter intelligently at farmers' gatherings.

Another question might be styled: Living from the farm or the grocery. How much of the living should the farm afford, and what should we buy for good hard cash at the grocery? Is there any need of the farmer buying from the grocery beyond sugar, tea, coffee, spices, flavoring extracts, soda, soap, tropical or semi-tropical fruits such as oranges, lemons, bananas and raisens, and some canned salmon, sardines, etc., for emergecies? The farm garden should furnish the vegetables, the dairy the butter and milk, the orchard the fruits large and small, the poultry yard the eggs and fowls, and the barn yard the pork products and in winter fresh meat. Many a farmer's wife pays ten cents for a package of cereal, nine cents for the paper box and one cent for the grain. If she had had a hay box and the know how, she could get the whole value of her dime out of the grain bin, and have a superior article of food.

Another subject well worth discussing is needed conveniences in the farm there is no sense in allowing the farmer to spend his money for labor saving appliances in the barn and fields, and allow his womenfolk to do without conveniences in the house.

farmer to spend his money for labor saving appliances in the barn and fields, and allow his womenfolk to do without conveniences in the house. Farmers do not think about this, but if their attention is called to the matter in a public way at an institute, they will think about it. All they need is education, and it is the business of the institute speaker to educate not only her own husband but the husbands of her sisters as well.

Another subject that might be profitably discussed is how to teach the boys to help in the home. Hired help is usually unobtainable, but there is no sense in letting a boy grow up with the idea that sweeping or washing.

the idea that sweeping or washing dishes is beneath the dignity of a man. He will make a better man and a much

better husband, if in his youth he is trained to help his mother. Still another subject is how to make farm life so attractive that the farm-er's daughter will not be lured to town,

er's daughter will not be lured to town, with all its temptations and hardships. How to make farm life more attractive to the young is one of the biggest subjects before the farmer today. Women's country clubs could also be profitably discussed. This was a subject very near to Mrs. Wallace's heart during her life. In fact, she organized outie a number of such clubs. heart during her life. In fact, she organized quite a number of such clubs, and it was a matter of profound regret to her that she was not able to take the field and talk to farmers' wives and daughters, and point out to them the necessity of developing a club life of their own, in every way more desirable for them than the club life of the town.

more desirable for them than the club life of the town.

How many women on the farm know the cost of keeping a hen a year? How many of them know the gross receipts and net profits? A discussion of this subject from some farmer's wife who has given the subject attention would has given the subject attention would be very helpful and exceedingly profitable to the farmer and his family as well as his wife.

There are any number of other sub-

rhere are any number of other subjects that might be discussed with profit, and we mention these simply to set the farm women to thinking, knowing that if they set their minds to work, there will be a lot of interesting institutes held throughout the western country. western country.

GUMBO LAND.

There are in various parts of the country sections of land which are termed gumbo, perhaps as rich land. so far as the essential elements of fertility are concerned, as can be found tility are concerned, as can be found in the world, with an abundance of potash, an abundance of phosphorous and a surplus of nitrogen. The difficulty is that if plowed in a wet time they become exceedingly cloddy and it is almost impossible to prepare a proper seed bed, but in a dry time it can not be plowed at all. Though these lands have all the elements of fertility, the difficulty is to put them in proper condition.

tility, the difficulty is to put them in proper condition.

The first thing to do is to drain them. Some of them are so heavy that the drains do not work very satisfactorily at first. After a good outlet has been secured the drains should be placed abelieve and frequent wing. be placed shallow and frequent, using a smaller tile than is ordinarily used, say three inch. This will not work very well the first year, but better year

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after year.

after year.

They should be manured heavily and preferably with the coarser manure; for what these lands want is not fertility, but to be put in the best possible physical condition. They will be benefitted by an application of quicklime, where that is available; not that they are lacking in lime stone, but because caustic lime by its chemical action tends to improve the physical condition.

They should then be seeded down

to clover and timothy and used as much as possible for meadow. After they have grown clover for three or four years they can be plowed up and put in corn. The clover itself very greatly improves the physical condition. In short, the whole object in managing these lands is to improve the physical condition. The fertility needs no looking after, as most of them have sufficient of all the elements of fertility to last for a hundred years. to clover and timothy and used as



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THE SCHOOL LUNCH.

To Mearts and Homes:

am greatly interested in the Hearts and Homes page of Wallaces' Farmer. I am sorry for the woman who does not take a woman's paper. Such a woman is surely mentally starving herself who does not have a paper with a woman's page. I have found the habit of reading it very helpful, for I find such an inspiration and help in a few minutes spent in gleaning the fields of thought penned by others.

I have come on this page before on the subject of school lunches, but yet

I have come on this page before on the subject of school lunches, but yet another word: Why not abolish the old dinner bucket and substitute a roomy basket which has a close fitting cover? The cover should be left off when not in use. The basket should be scalded and washed in soap suds and then sunned and aired, so it will be fresh for the next day.

The use of uncooked fruit should be encouraged instead of the cake and pie that we thought we had to have in the old days. When cake is to be used wholesome ginger bread or some brittle cookies are best. Pies have no place in the dinner basket scheme, as they often become soggy by carrying. Oranges are nice just as they

no place in the dinner basket scheme, as they often become soggy by carrying. Oranges are nice just as they are, but a good substitute for pie would be glazed oranges, which are easily made. Peel the oranges, remove all the white from them and separate into sections. Remove the seeds carefully, then dip each piece in clear candy syrup. Lay on a dish and sift powdered sugar over them. Set in a cool place until hard. These made in the evening will be ready for the lunch in the morning. Whole wheat, rye, or graham bread should be used. The highly spiced sausages that have such a pleasant taste are ruinous for children, for many reasons, and should be omitted from the lunch. Better give them a fresh egg, boiled just enough to set the white. But here, I must get off my hobby, or someone may say I come too often.

MRS. W. B.

THE CARE OF THE SKIN.

To Hearts and Homes: Whether a woman's face be her for-tune or not it is the earnest longing of every woman to have a good com-plexion and a presentable face. There is no particular obstacle in the way of nearly every healthy woman having a reasonably good complexion. It de-pends upon her health and the atten-tion she gives her face—these two

things.

The face must be kept clean, and for this purpose good soap and "soft" water must be employed to effect. The opinion has somehow gone abroad that the facial skin being a delicate fabric must be handled very carefully and soap and water used sparingly. This is somewhat untrue. Manipulation (massage) is often necessary to insure a good circulation and judicicus and sufficient bathing is needed to rid the skin of impurities.

A good test as to whether or not your face is clean is made by sponging with wads of absorbent cotton dipped

with wads of absorbent cotton dipped with wads of absorbent cotton dipped in alcohol. If the cotton is specked and grimed the face can not be called clean. These little particles of dirt obstruct the pores of the skin, giving the face in time an unnatural look and weakening the circulation. A clear skin and a clean skin mean about the same thing. The face should not be same thing. The face should not be rubbed vigorously with a coarse towel lest great injury be done to it. If rubbing and massage is to be administered it is better done with the bare finger

tips.

After using soap and water always see that the soap is thoroughly rinsed off, or there may be retained sufficient alkali to injure the face. If it is necessary to go out in the wind after the face is thoroughly washed a little cold cream or almond oil should be applied. The best time for treating the face is just before retring at night. Steam-

just before retiring at night. Steaming and other thorough cleansing should be done only in the evening.

Many faces need a stimulation of the skin's circulation. In addition to bathing measures massage freatment

is very serviceable. Also the face should be sponged frequently with alcohol or cologne water. These may require diluting at first.

Muddy skins with splotches and objectionable "beauty spots" may be improved by the measures already suggested in addition to the following: Dip a soft towel in a basin of very hot water and get the face down over it. Dab the face carefully with the hot towel and thus try to subject the face gradually to the intense moist heat. As the water cools slightly so that it can be tolerated apply the towel to the can be tolerated apply the towel to the face for five or ten minutes. It is better if a little borax be added to the water. This process quickens the circulation and soaks out minute particles of dirt. It also eradicates black-

Of face bleaches camphor and lemor face bleaches camphor and lemon juice are the ones in common domestic use. Bichloride of mercury, one-tenth grain or more to the pint of water, is the most dependable. The most objectionable thing about it is that it is a rank poison if swallowed. Liver spots and other ugly blemishes are often improved by applying color-less iodine. less iodine

Last and by no means least, no woman can have a good complexion if she has systemic ills, constipation, indigestion, the worry habit, etc. Constipation should be combatted by a diet of fruit, coarse bread, cereals and vegetables. Also by drinking water vegetables. Also by drinking water freely and an occasional dose of sor satine. W. T. MARRS, M. D.



PALS

TRAVELING ALONE.

To Hearts and Homes:

Some time ago a young lady told me of traveling unattended several thousand miles when so crippled by rheumatism that she was unable to take a step alone. "How did you manage?" I asked. "Mother wrote to the ladies who are doing travelers' aid work at every point I made a change, and there was always someone there to look out for me," she replied. "We couldn't afford the trip for the two of us, and the doctors said I could not live unless I took it. In her plain black dress relieved by a simple white collar and plain white cuffs, the simple little black bonnet with white tles and the Travelers' Aid badge, the Deaconess was the friend I looked for at each stage of the weary journey, the figure which came nearer looking like an angel to me than any I will ever see on this earth." of traveling unattended several thouthis earth.

Since meeting this young lady, I since meeting this young lady, I have traveled some distance and noted the work being done at different stations by the Deaconess, under the name of Travelers' Aid. A representative engaged in this work was at all the principal stations; two at the larger stations. Once when we had some time to wait I fellowed on of larger stations. Once when we had some time to wait, I followed one of the Travelers' Aid ladies about the station. When I first saw her she was taking two little children for a drink; the mother with a tiny baby in her arms said she did not see how she could have lived through the five hours' waiting without this kind friend to keen an eve on the misarms said she did not see how she could have lived through the five hours' waiting without this kind friend to keep an eye on the mischievous children eager to lose themselves in the noisy station. I was talking to the Deaconess when she excused herself and hurrying out to the platform, selzed an old lady who was boarding a car and brought her back. "No, dear, this isn't your train," she explained. "Yes, I know it goes west to your place, but this is a slow train with no through sleeper, and you

are to take the through sleeper. I'll come for you when your train comes."

A good looking Swedish girl, evidently unused to traveling, seemed distressed by audible remarks on her distressed by audible remarks on her appearance made by some sporty looking men near by. The Deaconess, a tiny creature she was, made her way like an angry mother bird to the girl. Learning that her train was due, the Deaconess took her by the arm, flashed angry, forbidding eyes at the men, and escorted the girl to the steps of her car which stood waiting on the track.

This Deaconess told me This Deaconess told me of four country girls, who had been told that if they could raise money to come to the city, they would get situations at big wages at once. This they found untrue, and, their money gone, they returned to the station to sleep over returned to the station to sleep the returned to the station to steep over night. Although against the rules, the hour when they were discovered was so late that the Deaconess secured permission for them to remain for the one night, and solicited money from friends to pay their fare back home next day.

The Deaconess work is supoprted by The Deaconess work is supoprted by voluntary contributions. It seemed to me that this work might mean so much to many of our country girls. It is possible for a girl to travel all over the United States alone, but how much more comfortable her mother would feel about her to know that when she changed cars, or remained over night in a strange city, a friend was there to welcome and advise. If I were sending my daughter for a long journey, I would write to the Deaconess at each of the stations she would make and ask her to look out for my daughat each of the stations she would make and ask her to look out for my daugh-ter, and see that she made the right connections. I would enclose a contri-bution for the work. The Deaconess would give as much care to my child without, yet some one must bear the expenses, and I would wish to do my share, feeling that "To serve some share, feeling that "To serve some child of Thine and so serve Thee" is quite as much missionary work as is that done in heathen lands.
"Be mine some simple service here be-

low-

To weep with those who weep, their joys to share, Their pains to solace or their burdens

Some widow in her agony to meet, Some exile in his new found home to greet;

greet;
To serve some child of Thine and so serve Thee,
Lo, here am I; to such a work send

H. W. A.

FRIENDLY CHATS.

To Hearts and Homes:

I have been a silent reader of this page for several years, and have received many helpful hints therefrom. ceived many helpful hints therefrom. In a recent issue was a request from "A Kansas Woman" for a recipe for lemon pie made with water. Will here give you my recipe, and after you once get the right "hang of it" you will never make a lemon pie any other way. Make your crust and be sure to get it in the pie tin nice and smooth, trim edge, then pierce sides and center with a fork to keep from puffing. Wash your lemon in cold water, wipe ter with a fork to keep from puffing. Wash your lemon in cold water, wipe dry, and grate yellow rind into the vessel you intend to boil it in, then squeeze half of the lemon and mix rind and juice. Next add four rounding tablespoons of sugar, one heaping tablespoonful of corn starch, a pinch of salt, and the yolks of two eggs. Mix this well and then pour over it one common tin cupful of boiling water. Let boil slowly for a few minutes, stirring continually to keep from one common the cupful of boiling water. Let boil slowly for a few minutes, stirring continually to keep from scorching. Test whether it is thick enough by letting it drop from the spoon; if it drops in thick, heavy drops if will be plenty thick enough when cold. After once making it you will soon learn to determine when it is the right consistency. Pon't was too will soon learn to determine when it is the right consistency. Don't use too much starch, as that makes it stiff when it is cold. Set away to cool a little before putting into the crust, as it makes the crust soggy if poured in while boiling hot. Whip the whites of eggs stiff, add two rounding table-spoonfuls of sugar, beat a little longer, and spread over the pie. Set pie in the oven to brown a delicate color. This recipe is for one pie. One lemon This recipe is for one pie. One lemon with double the above mentioned in-gredients will make two good sized

How many of the sisters mix flour,

lard, and salt for crust and keep on hand? By doing this you can have a crust mixed up in a few minutes when in a hurry or unexpected com-pany comes. I always keep a crockful on hand even in summer, as it will on hand even in summer, as it will keep a week or two, and when I want to make a pie in a hurry all that is necessary to do is to take the desired quantity, add water, and your crust is ready in five minutes.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

LATE MELONS.

LATE MELONS.

To Hearts and Homes:
Jack Frost will soon be here, and perhaps you have some unripe musk melons. Gather them at once and bury them deep in a bin of barley or oats. In a month you can take them out and they will be like a new crop of fresh ripe melons that are delicious. Or wrap each one in a newspaper and pack them in a box or barrel, although I prefer the grain bin. I have saved bushels of late melons in this way.

FARMER'S WIFE. melons in this wa FARMER'S WIFE.





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Our Weekly Sabbath School Lesson. BY THE EDITOR. Our Weekly Sabbath School Lesson.

JL'S DEFENCE OF HIMS AND INDICTMENT OF THE GOVERNOR. PAUL'S HIMSELF

(Notes on the Sabbath School Lesson for October 17, 1909.—Acta 24: 10-27.)

"And when the governor had beckoned unto him to speak, Paul answered, Forasmuch as I know that thou hast been of many years a judge unto this nation, I cheerfully make my defence: (11) seeing that thou canst take knowledge that it is not more than twelve days since I went up to-worship at Jerusalem: (12) and neither in the temple did they me disputing with any man or stirring up a crowd, nor in the syna-gogues, or in the city. (13) Neither can they prove to thee the things whereof they now accuse me. (14) But this I confess unto thee, that But this I confess unto thee, that after the Way which they call a sect, so serve I the God of our fathers, believing all things which are according to the law, and which are written in the prophets; (15) having hope toward God, which these also themselves look for, that there shall be a resurrection both of the just and unjust. (16) Herein I also exercise myself to have a conscience void of a resurrection both of the just and unjust. (16) Herein I also exercise myself to have a conscience void of offence toward God and men always. (17) Now after some years I came to bring alms to my nation, and offerings: (18) amidst which they found me purified in the temple, with no crowd, nor yet with tumult: but there were certain Jews from Asia (19) who ought to have been here before thee, and to make accusation. who ought to have been here before thee, and to make accusation, if they had aught against me. (20) or else let these men themselves say what wrong-doing they found when I stood before the council, (21) except it be for this one voice, that I cried standing among them, Touching the resurrection of the dead I am called in question before you this day. (22) But Felix, having more exact knowledge concerning the Way, deferred them, saying, When Lysias the chief captain shall come down, I will determine your matter. (23) And he gave order to the centurion that he should be kept in charge, and should have indulgence; and not to forbid any of his friends to minister unto him. (24) But after certain days, Felix came with Drusilla his wife, who was a Jewess, and sent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith in Christ Jesus. (25) And as he reasoned of righteousness, and self-control, and the judgment to come, Felix was terrified, and answered, Go thy way for this time; and when I have a convenient season, I will call thee unto me. (26) He hoped withal that money would be given him of Paul: wherefore also he sent for him the oftener, and communed with him. (27) But when two years were fulfilled Felix was succeeded by Porcius Festus: and desiring to gain favor with the Jews, Felix left Paul in bonds."

A few words by way of preface concerning to Caesaria or Caesaria town

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bonds."

A few words by way of preface concerning Caesarea, or Caesar's town, and its governor. It was the one modern city in all Palestine, built by Herod the Great, and named after Augustus Caesar, the emperor, and was the seat of civil government and military headquarters for the province of Judea. It had a fine artificial harbor, fine buildings and statues of the gods, and it was a constant dispute as to whether it was a Jewish or Gentile city, a dispute which during as to whether it was a Jewish or Gentile city, a dispute which during Paul's imprisonment led to riot and great bloodshed and charges against Felix which led to his removal for trial at Rome. The governor at this time was Felix, a fit type of the degenerate Roman described by the Roman historian Tacitus; a type that "in the practice of all kinds of lust and cruelty exercised the power of the king with the temper of the slave." According to Josephus, he was appointed governor largely through the influence of Jonathan, the high priest, whom he afterwards caused to be assassinated because he had rebuked him for corrupt practices. He buked him for corrupt practices. Was married to Drusilla, sister He

Agrippa the Second, king of Chalcis, whom he had enticed from her husband by the assistance of a magician who is with some reason believed to be the celebrated Simon Magus. Both Felix and Drusilla with their infant child perished after he was ordered to Rome in disgrace, a few years after this period, in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. This was the governor before whm Paul was tried, the record of which is in the first part of the lesson, and to whom he preached as recorded in the second part.

Five days from Paul's departure from Jerusalem the high priest Ana-

recorded in the second part.

Five days from Paul's departure from Jerusalem the high priest Ananias and a delegation from the Sanhedrin were ready for the trial. As the practice in Roman courts was in the Latin language, the Jews were represented by an attorney, Tertullus, evidently an Italian. A brief synopsis of his argument will be found in Acts 24:2-8.

There were three distinct charges preferred against the apostle; one that of causing disturbances and breaches of peace throughout the em-This was an offense against the pire. This was an offense against the Roman government in the person of the emperor. In those days it was regarded and punished as treason. Second, he was charged with being a ring leader of the sect of the Nazarenes, which involved heresy as to the law of Moses.

law of Moses.

Third, he was charged with attempting to profane the temple at Jerusalem, which, if proved, was an offense against both Jewish and Roman law, which protected the Jews in the exercise of their worship (Acts 24:5-8)

24:5-8).

The drift of the argument was evidently to induce Felix to give up Paul to the Jewish courts, in which case he could easily be put to death on the way or condemned to death by the Sanhedrin which was still allowed at this time to exercise criminal jurisdiction over ecclesistical offensor. The this time to exercise criminal jurisdiction over ecclesiastical offenses. The main points of Paul's reply are given in the first part of the lesson. He tells the governor that he could easily learn for himself that it was only twelve days since he had left Caesarea for Jerusalem; and that he can as easily find out for himself that there was not the slightest evidence that he had been engaged in any sort of dispute in the temple or even on the streets, or in the synagogue, or had made any sort of disturbance, whatever. He had counseled with his brethren and gone quietly into the temple to worship; that was all.

As to the charge of heresy, he admitted that among the Jews there were three divisions based on their interpretation of the Scriptures: the Pharisees, the Sadducees, and the Nazarenes; that the government which protected one protected all, and while they called the Nazarene a heretic, he had never swerved from his fundamental belief in the law and the prophets, and united with his Pharisaic accusers in the belief in the resurrection of the dead. He maintained that the Roman law allowed all tion over ecclesiastical offenses. The

the prophets, and united with his Pharisaic accusers in the belief in the resurrection of the dead. He maintained that the Roman law allowed all men to worship the gods of their own nation and this protected him in worshiping the God of his fathers, and in doing so he aimed always to have "a conscience void of offense toward God, and toward men."

As Paul's defense seemed reasonable on its face and corresponded with the dispatch Felix had received from Claudius Lysias (Acts 23:26-30), and as he had been in Caesarea a long time and hence knew a good deal about Christianity, "having more perfect knowledge of that way" (that is, the way of Christ), Felix could not easily be deceived by Jewish misrepresentations. He could not, therefore, either convict Paul nor turn him over to the Jews. He therefore postponed judgment and said he would see them again some time when Claudius Lysias happened to be in the city.

The last part of the lesson describes

city.

The last part of the lesson describ The last part of the lesson describes an entirely different scene. Drusilla, the Jewess, heard about the trial. She had often heard of Christianity and Christians and had heard no doubt of Paul, and was anxious to hear for herself this noted exponent of the Christian doctrine, just as even

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work in our factories, and all our hands are experts.

Try a Signal Brand Shirt—the generous fullness, smooth, easy fit, careful workmanship, extra quality, will highly please you. Signal Brand work clothes—shirts, coats, overalls, pants, are all equally well-made, comfortable and long-wearing. Ask your dealer. If he hasn't them or won't get them, take no "just-as-good," but send us 50c and your size, and get a Signal Brand Hickory Work Shirt. If it isn't better than we claim, return it and we refund your money.

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Racine, Wis. Dept. M

ungodly women today will sometimes







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These stockings can be knit in 30 minutes on Gear-hart's Family Knitter, New machine with Ribbing



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ungodly women today will sometimes go to church to hear some popular or celebrated preacher. She wanted Paul to explain what he meant by faith in Christ, that is, the Jewish Messiah, and Paul did it. That was a queer congregation—just two; one a corrupt ruler and libertine who was two years after sent to Rome for trial of his misdeeds; the other the lawful wife of Azizus, king of Emesa, and now living in adultery with Felix. Paul's sermon had three heads; righteousness, or the duty of right living in general according to the law of God; the duty of self-control, temperance not only in the control of the appetites but of the passions also; the sure and everlasting judgment that must follow evil doers whether they wear crowns or beg in the streets. Even Felix trembled under this sermon, but like many another sinner, put off repentance and right doing, saying he would see Paul again.

He sent for him often and talked doing, saying he would see Paul again.

He sent for him often and talked with him, for he doubtless knew that Paul had brought a great deal of money with him, that he had rich friends, and that he might be induced to "come down." Felix held his hand behind his back like any other corrupt politician, hoping that Paul's friends would make it to his interest to release him. Paul was ever ready to claim the protection of law and would not evade it in any dishonorable way, and hence stayed in prison two whole years, or until Felix was removed.

two whole years, or until Feilx was removed.

Many lessons may be drawn from this passage. We mention two—the power of truth spoken by an honest man over a judge with no moral principle whatever, and the awful danger of refusing to do at once what conscience tells us is the right thing.

or Work when it

you.

Only 4 common

nuts to tighten.

comes to

THE DEPTH OF TILE.

An Illinois correspondent writes:

An Illinois correspondent writes:
"There seems to be a great difference of opinion as to the proper depth to put in the on the rich corn belt land of Illinois. Some say three feet, others say four is better, while some claim that four feet takes away too much water which is needed in dry times. Please tell us whether to put in tile three or four feet."

We do not claim to be an expect.

We do not claim to be an expert in putting in tile, but there are certain general principles which are well tain general principles which are well understood. The depth at which tile will be placed will depend on circumstances. Three feet is ordinarily sufficient. In fact, we do not see any reason for ordinarily putting them any deeper. If tile are put in four feet, fewer lines are needed. On the rich Illinois lands, where there is no hardnan and where land drains readily. pan and where land drains readily three feet would ordinarily be suffi

three feet would ordinarily be sufficient.

We do not see the force of the objection that if tile are put in four feet it will drop the water table too low. It must be remembered that if two lines of tile four feet or any other depth are put in say sixty feet apart the water table will not be lowered to the depth of the tile the whole distance between the drains. Tile four feet deep would probably not lower the water table more than three feet in the center of the space between the tile, possibly in some soils not more than two and a half feet, while tile three feet in depth might not lower the water table more than two feet. Experiments conducted in Wisconsin some years ago furnish a perfect and complete demonstration of this proposition. this proposition.

in heavy clay or gumbo soils we would not put the tile over three feet under any circumstances. In fact, we would prefer to put them in two feet, would prefer to put them in two feet, and in very heavy soil even less, using smaller tile and putting in more of them. The reason is obvious: These heavy clay soils are very difficult to drain, for the reason that water does not pass through them rapidly. In fact, the results of drainage are disappointing at first. The longer the tile are in the better they work. The circulation of air through the tile gradually breaks up this hardpan and the drains work much better afterwards. We are accustomed to regard the drawing out of water as the main if not the only object of tiling. Some of these heavy clay lands need tiling not so much for the purpose of getting rid of water as of aerating and breaking up this impervious soil.

IN DEFENSE OF THE RURAL SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS.

To Wallaces' Farmer:
Your article in the Farmer of September 3d, "Education In the Rural Schools." surprises me. You object to the example of the teacher, to the character of the things taught and to the absence of illustrations and problems connected with farm life.

It is fair to presume that the public schools in the different states are substantially the same. In Illinois the law requires that a teacher shall be of good moral character. Also, that the teacher shall pass due examination and receive a certificate in which it is related that the bearer thereof is qualified to teach orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern generates the elements of the articles. is qualified to teach orthography, reading in English, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar, modern geography, the elements of the natural sciences, the history of the United States, physiology and the laws of health. I consider this a first class curriculem. I see nothing objectionable in it but the man in Wisconsin considers that the study of these things has a "dwarfing effect" on the minds of the children in the country district schools. There is no difference in the eye of the law in Illinois between country district schools and town schools. All the above subjects may be taught in any public school and the boy or the girl who masters them will start in life with a rather fair education, but his education will be elementary, such as all classes of citizens should possess. It is not the purpose of the country schools to make farmers nor to educate farmers. Those in or the country schools to make farmers nor to educate farmers. Those in these schools may become farmers, common laborers, mechanics, trades people or they may enter the professions. Therefore I do not consider that we need any special schools for

the country districts. The schools of the state should be uniform.
Governor Hoard is quoted as saying:
"The state has been direlict in providing the farmer with an education"—In not providing the farmer with an education he means undoubtedly. Well is is not the province of the state to provide anybody with an education. The state, as Illinois, established schools, an agricultural school among others, and affords an opportunity for all to get an education. If the farmer is not educated let him blame himself, not the state. Governor Hoard further says: "Its training is wretched in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

* * As a rule farmers do not appreciate this fearful weakness of the country school." How is it that Governor Hoard can "appreciate" this bad condition and the farmers in the various districts cannot? Every school in the country is what the men and women in the district want it to be and those people of the rural districts are fairly intelligent and honest and industrious.

ANDREW BROWN, Illinois.

ANDREW BROWN,

Comment: The article to which our correspondent refers is a statement made by Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, made by Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, before the Country Life Commission. What the law provides either in the way of curriculum or teachers is oftentimes very different from what we have in fact. Agreeing with the assumption of our correspondent that the conditions in one western state are very much like those in another, we call attention to the fact that in the state of Iowa, according to the statistics furnished by the state superintendent of public instruction, there are but 12 to 15 per cent of the different terms of the schools in that state that have an average attendance of more terms of the schools in that state that have an average attendance of more than 20 pupils; from 62 to 69 per cent of them have an average attendance of less than 15. According to the latest statistics on the subject, two schools had an average of one pupil, 17 of 2, 81 of 3, 166 of 4, 238 of 5, 334 of 6, 445 of 7, 554 of 8, 608 of 9, and so

on.

When we come to look up the qualifications of teachers, we find that while only 82 out of nearly 4,000 of the teachers in town and city schools were without experience, 3,479 certificates were issued to persons who had never taught, and out of a total of 22,845 only 3,321 were first-class. These last found employment in the city schools.

These last found employment in the city schools.

No matter how good the curriculum may be, the teaching of that curriculum may be very far from ideal. No teacher, no matter what her qualifications, can do good work in a school of less than ten pupils. The minimum for the best work as set by educators is twenty.

Whether agriculture should be taught in the rural schools or not, it would be folly to expect inexperienced teachers to teach it effectively. We do not believe that agriculture should be taught in the public schools as other branches are taught, but we do plead that illustrations, say in geography and mathematics, should be in terms of the farm, and that the teachers in the rural schools should be in sympathy with farm life. Until this is done, the bias of the children when in sympathy with farm life. Until this is done, the bias of the children when they leave school will be away from the farm instead of toward it.—Editor.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

RURAL SCHOOLS.

To Wallaces' Farmer:

Not being in a position to accomplish much for myself, I must of necessity solicit the aid of those more fortunately situated. I am greatly interested in the articles that appear from time to time in Wallaces' Farmer concerning our rural schools, especially the agricultural side, teaching the girls and boys new and up to date methods, enthusing them with a love of nature, and instead of the work on the farm being a drudgery, it will be enjoyable. I feel sure that much good will be done in the near future, that agriculture will be regularly taught as the three R's. We are living in a progressive age, and the sooner it is accomplished the better. As the old adage, "Every little helps," I will give my plan for aiding the work, which is neither perfect or lacking but is one short step towards the good, which is as follows: Have a committee of competent persons selected to compile

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Just take a good look at that slick little engine that's tugging away at the pump! It's the Farm Pump Engine—the latest marvel of this age of surprising inventions. An engine that is absolutely complete in itself—no cement foundation needed—no pump jack—no belts—no arms! It fills the watering troughs and tanks with pure, fresh water in unlimited abundance. And it fills the farmers with wonder because of its prodigious capacity and power. It works in even the deepest wells, and has never been known to "back down."

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A Record-Breaking Engine

Pumps 800 to 1,000 gallons per hour from any ordinar and as high as 6,000 gallons per hour on a "short lift" of 2

This amazing engine makes a business of pumping—by the recreation it will run any sort of hand-power or foot-machine. It likes to help the women folks by running the or cream separator or washer or ice cream freezer. It's glad to give the boys a lift by turning the grindstone or doing similar "chores." And it's tickled to death to be put to work at running the fanning mill, corn sheller, feed grinder, grain elevator, green bone cutter, sprayer, feed cutter, etc., etc.

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Dairymen The sales of Farm Pump El growing by leaps and be engine has ever attracted such widespre tion or received such a tremendous ova the very thing most needed throughout farming states, and every mail brings a requests for catalogs and full informati

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Corn Shellers he standard the world over for 50 years. Now se in every corn growing section of this count The Sandwich is the result of improved facilit manufacture, latest and best design, the be courable material, superior workmanship, a

ipest experience.
The result is that well known superiority which has made the Sandwich so justly famous. We make them in all sizes and styles and ca-actites—mounted and down, betted and geared. Farmers should insist on having their corn belled with the Sandwich because it shells ast, saves time and the board of the "gang."
They shell clean and they clean the corn they shell clean

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the subject matter, written in such language that the pupil it is intended to instruct can readily understand. Print it on paper, cut the size of the pages of the readers used in the schools from the first to the fifth. Put them up in block form and send them to the county superintendent, they to the various schools in the county and with mucilage paste them in the readers so that the pupils in the first and second readers would have one lesson on agriculture each week during the term and for the third, fourth and fifth readers would give more lessons as the pupils can learn to read quite as well, reading the agricultural lessons as they can by reading the average lessons in the readers of the present time. Should the college at Ames use a little of the funds appropriated for extension work in compiling and printing, and the state superintendent distribute them, the work could be accomplished in time for the spring term of school in 1910. I claim that it will not require the parents to buy new books, that it will supply an immediate need, until something better is devised. The state superintendent objects to this plan for two reasons.



First order gets agency. First order gets agency. Folding Sawing Mach. Co. 158 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

First, that it would be difficult to get the pages of the proper size to fit the book (very flimsy objection indeed). The book wouldn't be injured in the least should the leaf be a little small. Second, that there are already sup-Second, that there are already supplementary books published for use in the schools. True, but they are not in general use in the schools, and will not be for some time to come. The substituted pages can be put in at very little expense and in a very short time. They will awaken an interest which will call for something better and the supplementary book will be sought for and introduced without the usual kick from the parents' where new books are wanted.

E. P. MILNER,
Montgomery county, Iowa.

Montgomery county, Iowa

IV p

to

"FARMING IS A MECHANICAL PROPOSITION"

150 - Page Mechanical Book with 250 Fine Illustrations FREE

Fopular Mechanics is a large monthly magazine, "Written So You Can Understand It", which interests every member of the family. It is given a current engineering, written in plain, single language. To read Popular Mechanics such month is an education in tiself. It does not go into small details, but it does tell all the average person cares to know about the latest things in electricity and steam on land and sea and in the air. These and a thousands other subjects are made plain.

SHOP NOTES DEPARTMENT

2) pages monthly tells "Easy Ways to Make Things". For instance, the September number tells How to Make—"A Home - Made Paint Sprayer", "Latest Solution for San Jose Scale", "Way Finishing for Hardwoods", "Home-Made Garden Rake", "Home-Made Carpet Beater", "Home - Made Derrick Hay Stacker", "Wagon Boy Staples", "Concrete Posts", "Repairing a Worn Bit", "Cutting Threads on Short Pipe Bends", "A Hose Reel", etc., etc.

AMATEUR MECHANICS DEPARTMENT

AMATEUR MEGNANICS DEPARTMENT
Spages monthly. Things a boy can make with
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sling", "A Good Mouse Trap", etc., etc.
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111



THE BEST POLE TIMBER OF THE FUTURE.

At the rate at which the timber resources of the United States are being exhausted, and the long distance hauls and consequent high rates of transportation of that which remains, it is rapidly becoming imperative that the farmer should prepare to supply himself with home-grown posts in the

the farmer should prepare to supply himself with home-grown posts in the future.

There are three varieties of trees that commend themselves especially to the farmer as post timber—the black or yellow locust, the hardy catalpa, and osage orange. Were it not for the borer, we know of no farming that gives better promise of profit than the growing of the yellow locust. These trees grow rapidly when properly cultivated, will grow reasonably well on land tha' will not grow anything else, and are as lasting as the red cedar. When harvested they renew themselves by sprouting, it requiring only a thinning out of the sprouts to renew the stand.

Unfortunately, the borer has heretofore destroyed the locust groves everywhere east of the Rocky mountains, except in a few sections where for some unknown reason they have

for some unknown reason they have resisted its ravages. The United States government, appreciating fully the importance of growing post timber in the future, has been investigating this subject for the last two years, and has recently issued a circular

ing this subject for the last two years, and has recently issued a circular which is interesting reading to any man who has a taste for tree culture or an eye to its future profits.

The borer is the larvae of the black and yellow striped, long-horned, winged beetle which may be found on the trees and on the flowers of the goldenrod in their neighborhood from August to October. The eggs are deposited in the crevices in the bark of living trees at that date, and the young borers when they hatch out bore into the bark, where they pass the winter, and in the spring bore through the bark into the sap wood and heart wood, where they are transand heart wood, where they are trans-

the winter, and in the spring bore through the bark into the sap wood and heart wood, where they are transformed into pupae in July and August following, and in August and September to adult beetles. These deposit eggs as above described for the next year's crop.

The evidence of the presence of borers is the fine brownish dust and the wet spots observed on the bark in April. They get in their most destructive work in isolated trees and grooves in the open, and in localities where golden rod is abundant. Unfavorable conditions are found in forest growth, either pure stands or mixed stands where the locust predominates, and where there is no golden rod or other favorite food of the beetles. Thick barked trees are less affected than thin barked ones.

This suggests the method of control, which is to watch for the appearance of the insect during May and June by the signs above indicated, and simply cut out these trees and burn them. The second suggestion is to cut your posts between the first of October and April, remove the bark from the posts and burn up the brush. The larvae can be killed by spraying, not earlier than November nor later than April 1st, with kerosene emulsion as usually prepared, diluted with twice the quantity of water. This makes a very strong solution, which can be applied to fruit trees.

If these methods, are effective—and plied to fruit trees.

plied to fruit trees.

If these methods, are effective—and it seems reasonable—there is good prospect of profit from growing this favorite post tree by planting it in connection with catalpa, say two rows of locust to one of catalpa, and then watch it for the first appearance of the borer. Fifteen years at most, and we believe ten, would make a fairly good post. good post.

good post.

For a number of years past we have had a good deal to say with reference to the hardy catalpa. We have not the slightest doubt that catalpas can be grown with profit even on one hundred dollar land, provided the soil is deep and well drained naturally, and plants of the genuine hardy catalpa posts can be secured We do not care to say how far north the growth of catalpa posts would be profitable.

The question of its profit in south-

profitable.

The question of its profit in southern Nebraska and in Kansas has been settled for some time. Quite a number of catalpa groves were planted along in the latter eighties and early

A Problem Solved



Home Made Gas Light From Crushed Stone and Water

Volume for volume, this rural gas actually gives twelve times more light than the best city gas. Like city gas, it is used in handsome brass or bronze chandeliers and fixtures of endless variety.

A simple twist of the wrist turns on a brilliant flood of light in any room in the house, day or night.

It has already driven the oil lamp with its grease, smoke, soot and smell, out of 176,000 town and suburban homes.

Takes some member of every one of these 176,000 homes, fifteen minutes once a month, to make all the gas the household can use.

The magic is all in the wonderful gas-

household can use.

**

The magic is all in the wonderful gasproducing stone.

This stone is manufactured in huge electric furnaces, in a temperature of over 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

When ready to use, it looks and feels like crushed granite and is then known as Union Carbide.

Union Carbide is packed at the factory and distributed through warehouses all over the country in sheet steel cans in which it may be kept for years.

In these packages it is safer to handle and store than common coal, as it will not burn and can't explode.

**

The gas which this wonderful stone yields is genuine Acetylene.

And Acetylene, carried in iron pipes to ornamental fixtures, burns with a soft, brilliant, pure white light.

On account of its color, it is the easiest of all lights on the eyes, and is a boon to those afflicted with eye strain troubles.

It is not poisonous

those afflicted with eye strain troubles.

eye strain troubles.

It is not poisonous and one might sleep all night in a room with an open burner without harm.

For these reasons it is used extensively as an illuminant in hospitals, factories, mines, light-houses and government army posts.

To produce Acetylene, it is only necessary to mix Union Carbide with plain water in a small tank-like machine that is usually set in one corner of the basement. basement.

The formula is simple, and the work can

The formula is simple, and the work can be handled by most any school boy.

Once a month he must fill the little machine with Union Carbide—the machine does the rest—it makes gas only when the lights are burning and stops making gas when they are turned off.

Anybody that can cut and fit pipes can install the generator, pipes and fixtures in two days without injuring walls or floors.

With such an installation you can make

floors.

With such an installation you can make this glorious beautifying light in your own home for less money than same amount of light from kerosene would cost.

feels
feels
from as
done—run the gas pipes to lights placed
on your porches, in your horse and cow
barn, or even in your barn yard and have
all of them fixed up to light with a touch
of an ignition button on post or walls.
Such a lighting scheme is not only a
boon to the housewife and children, but
it's a mighty handy convenience for the
man of the house when he must do his
chores after dark, or when he is called out
in the night to attend a sick animal.

All these lights will be permanently
fastened to ceilings, walls or posts, and
enclosed in tight globes.

For this reason they are many times
safer than lamps or
lanterns that are so
often tipped over with
disastrous results.

Write us today how
large your place and
where it is located. Then
we can mail our booklets
and tell you how little
it will cost to make this light yourself
Just address UNION CARBIDE
SALES CO., Dept. B, 13 Adams Street,
Chicago, Ill.

nineties, and if any of our readers can furnish us statistics as to the actual value of these plantations we would be glad to have them.

value of these plantations we would be glad to have them.

Frank G. Miller professor of forestry at the University of Nebraska, furnishes reports of the harvesting of twenty acres of hardy catalpa planted in 1889 and 1890 by Mr. C. D. Robinson, of Pawnee City, Nebraska, the work being done entirely by hired labor. The cost of the plants, preparation of the ground, planting, cultivation and pruning was \$21.59. The cost of cutting and marketing, together with compound interest on \$21.59 at 5 per cent for sixteen and one-third years, made a total expense of \$109.83 per acre for growing and harvesting. The actual sales of first, second, and third class posts and poles amounted to \$4,114.60, and of fire wood \$1,123.50, or a yield of \$261.90 per acre from twenty acres. Allowing compound interest for the deferred payments, he figures the actual net income at \$6.24 per acre per annum. In other words, if the land had been rented, it would have had to bring an annual cash rent of \$6.24 per acre to equal the income derived from the plantation.

We do not believe that this can be

annual cash rent of \$6.24 per acre to equal the income derived from the plantation.

We do not believe that this can be duplicated in northern Iowa or northern Nebraska; but it shows that under favorable conditions this tree growing has been a profitable business in the past, and on account of the advance in the price of posts gives promise of

being a still more profitable business in the future.

Another valuable post timber is the osage orange. It is perhaps more difficult to grow, but we do not see why it can not be grown profitably by putting it out say four by four feet each way, cultivating it three or four years. thinning as circumstances require and using the thinnings for fences and similar purposes. This should yield a good harvest at the end of fifteen or twenty years.

twenty years.

Farmers in the southern part of our territory understand well the value of an old, neglected, unsightly hedge fence. This tree, however, can not be grown with profit farther north than the latitude of Des Moines, nor in fact, quite that far north. Travelers from north to south through Iowa will notice that they strike thrifty osage hedges a few miles north of the latitude of the main line of the Burlington.

ton.

We do not ask our readers to jump in and plant a large acreage; but we believe that the farmer who will plant any one of these three trees and take care of them properly will receive the thanks of his children and grand-children, or whoever may own the place twenty years hence.

New Crop Timothy Seed FOR SALE Also some fine old elover seed, well cleaned. Send for samples and prices.

New London, lowa

HAYES & HEMMINGS.

FEED RACK.

To Wallaces' Farmer:

I give you herewith plans for a feed rack which I think will probably meet the purposes of your subscriber who asked for one. This was formerly a patented right, but the patent has long since expired. needed is as follows: The material

Two pieces 2x8-16 feet; 3 pieces 2x6-14 feet; 4 pieces 2x4-16 feet; 2 pieces 2x4-14 feet; 1 piece 2x4-12 feet; 2 pleces 1x6—18 feet; 2 pleces
1x6—16 feet; 5 pleces1x6—14 feet; 9 pieces 1x12-16 feet; 1 piece 1x12-14 feet; 56 pieces 1x3-4 feet; 4 wood



screws 8 inches; 4 bolts %x9 inches; 4 bolts %x7 inches; 16 bolts %x5 inches; 30 bolts %x4 inches; 8 bolts %x3½ inches; 3 lbs. 8-penny wire 3/8 x 3 1/2 inches; 3 lbs. 8-penny wire nails; washers for all bolts; 4 lbs. 10nails:

enny nails. Directions penny nails.

Directions for building: Cut 2x8 for runners—16 feet long, and round ends. Cut 2x6 for benches—7 feet long, and cut a tenon at end 4 inches long and 4 inches wide, then bolt 2 benches on runners 3 inches from end of runners to outside of benches, and 2 benches 2 feet 8½ inches from end of runner to bench, and 2 benches 5 feet 3½ inches from end of runner to bench, and 2 benches 5 feet 3½ inches from end of runner. Then measure 2 feet 6 inches from end of second benches and make a straight mark on four center benches. Bolt sloping posts to benches with inside edge to straight line; then cut



4 sloping posts for corners, 7 feet 2 inches at short side. Bevel of end is 5%x12 inches. (This bevel answers for all bevels in rack.) Then cut 4 sloping posts for side, 6 feet 11 inches long. Then cut 4 posts for sides, 4 feet 8% inches from shoulder to point, beylder to receive from former and for the cut 4 posts for sides, 4 feet 8\%4 inches from shoulder to point, shoulder to rest on top of runner and tenon, 4 inches to run down on outside of runner on side of bench, and bolt fast to bench and runner. Then cut 4 posts for end, perpendicular, 5 feet \%2 inch from shoulder to point; top end of this post bolts on to end side of sloping posts at lower ends, shoulder sets on runner and on end side of benches. Then cut upper rack boards 16 feet 10 inches at top edge, bolt on inside at top of sloping posts. Then cut top rack boards for ends, 8 feet 4\%4 inches at top edge, and bolt on end of sloping post, outside at top, having your runners level or out of wind, and sloping post bolted to benches. Fasten perpendicular posts to sloping and bolt fast. Then measure 4 feet down from top of upper rack board down on sloping posts and fasten lower rack boards to this point. Then nail rack strips 6 inches apart, 4 feet long, lay floor on henches cut-Then nail rack strips 6 inches apart, 4 feet long, lay floor on benches, cutting notches to receive posts. Board side 18 inches high from benches on outside of perpendicular posts. This is these outside of perpendicular posts. This makes the manger 7x15 feet 10 inches

LEWIS COULSON. Mahaska county, lowa

The following plan of a feed rack for feeding long corn fodder has been used for some years by C. W. Hunt.

Harrison county, Iowa:



'The drawing herewith will give an idea of their construction. The four corner posts are 4x4's. The sides and

ends are made of 2x4's and a space of two feet wide is left for the cattle to feed through. The 2x4's are spiked or bolted onto the 4x4's. Two upright pieces of 2x4's are on each side equi-distant from each corner. Between these are two 'stub' 2x4's coming up to the space left for the cattle to feed through. My bunks have six cross 2x4's on each side, four below the feeding space and two above. These bunks are light and two boys can move them easily. They do this by simply upsetting them. There are no bottoms in the bunks. Every day or two they are turned over once or twice to a fresh place and the stalks left are gleaned over by the hogs and twice to a fresh place and the stalks left are gleaned over by the hogs and serve as bedding for the steers until they are worked up, ready to be hauled to the field as manure. I notice in the above description I have neglected to mention that there should be one or two 2x4's nailed across the top as a brace to stand the strain when they are upset and the rubbing and pushing of the cattle."

HOW TO PLOW.

From a communication to the Agricultural Gazette, of England, we make the following excerpts:

"A plough requires more skill to set properly than the uninitiated might suppose. The setting that will suit one soil will not necessarily suit another. Who is there that has ploughed on land which is very variable who has not had the experience that at one end of the field there is a tendency to run away from the land side, while at the other it will cut too hard on the land side: or, again, where it will pull in much deeper in one place than another although the surface is equally hard? When this occurs it is most difficult oset the plough just right to suit all conditions. Where the land is normal "A plough requires more skill to When this occurs it is most difficult to set the plough just right to suit all conditions. Where the land is normal from end to end and the soil in fair ploughing condition, a well-made plough, well set, should go from end to end without being touched by hand. That is the best test that can be applied. Too often one sees the ploughman fail to make the mind triumph over matter, for, instead of adjusting the plough properly, he may be seen with one foot, (sometimes two) out of the furrow, struggling to keep the plough in place, leaning the greater part of his weight on the handles, and so increasing the underfriction that the draught is excessively increased, and the horses can only get along in snatches, suggesting that first the horses have a pull at the plough, and then the plough has a pull at the horses, both man and horses being thoroughly done up at shutting-out time.

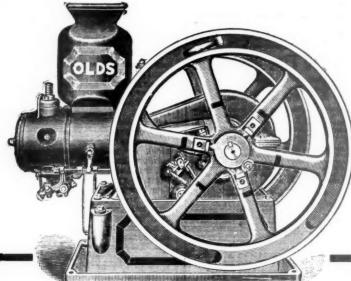
"There is nothing which adds so much

horses, both man and horses being thoroughly done up at shutting-out time.

"There is nothing which adds so much to draught as the weight which the holder puts on to the handles. A man may hold a plough firmly and yet add but little to the draught, and a well-set plough requires this rather than pressure. A plough that a skilled ploughman cannot set to run easily on fair land should be broken up, as it is a very expensive implement to keep. But if one looks over a plough that is difficult to hold, it is odds in favor of the fact that there is one or another of the nuts that regulate some adjustment that has never been moved since it came from the works, as can be proved by the fact that the paint has not been disturbed, while perhaps it is so long since others were moved that they are rusted in. The holding of the plough itself is very much a matter of balancing, and a beginner wants to get the knack of it, both for his own sake and for the sake of the horses, for he then does with very

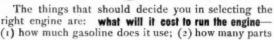
wants to get the knack of it, both for his own sake and for the sake of the horses, for he then does with very little effort what another does less well by much greater exertion."

While the writer of the foregoing was dealing entirely with the English walking plow, the principles set forth apply to all plows. We are convinced that horses are constantly over worked with our riding plows because worked with our riding plows because of their improper adjustment. Some careless plowmen seem to think that as long as the plow stays in the ground and turns the furrow they are doing all they ought to do. The man who studies the plow and knows how to adjust it to the best possible work with the least power and with the greatest ease to the horses is the exception. Hence the need for more local plowing matches which will direct attention to and magnify the art of good plowing. It is not enough to do a thing; one ought to do it in a workmanlike manner.



Send for Our New Catalog

Do Not Think of Buying a Gasoline Engine Without It



are there to get out of order; (3) what will the repairs cost; (4) will the mixer always work; (5) will the gasoline pump get out of order; (6) if water is left in the engine and it freezes, what will have to be replaced; (7) if it is guaranteed, what is the guarantee worth?



is the most economical Engine to run.

(1) The gasoline cost is very low beca-the new Seager mixer automatically ma-exactly the right mixture of gas and air the time.

(2) It is the simplest because it has no small delicate parts to get out of adjustment.

(3) You are guaranteed against buying any repairs for one year because we make the following proposition:

wing proposition:

We agree to replace, free of charge, any part of an Olds Engine that breaks or becomes worn, from ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER, within one year from date of shipment, provided the replacement is one you think should be borne by the manufacturer. YOU ARK TO BE THE ONLY JUDGE. There is to be no argument, no delay in returning old parts and getting new ones, you decide and I abide by your decision.

his makes a big possible saving to you the st year when 99 per cent of your troubles ould naturally come.

(4) The Seager mixer has no moving arts—once adjusted it is adjusted for a life-

(5) The Olds Type A. Engine has no asoline pump. The piston sucks the asoline into the mixer automatically.

(6) The Olds water jacket is a separate cast-in case of freezing this part alone can e replaced at slight expense, instead of hav-ing to buy a whole engine bed and cylinder.

(7) A guarantee is limited by the financial esponsibility of the concern making it. Ask our banker whether we are good for what

There are cheaper engines made that are painted just as prettily as ours, and their catalogues contain many tempting claims, and make many attractive promises, but in spite of all that has been claimed and promised about other gasoline engines selling at all kinds of prices, we have been making steadily for 30 years an engine that has become the standard of the world.

An engine that is as finely built as the Olds, that has Olds quality of material and workmanship, backed by our kind of guarantee, or with a record of so many thousands of satisfied customers, could not be successfully sold for any less than our price.

J. B. SEAGER, Gen. Mgr.

Seager Engine Works

Main Office & Factory, 907 Seager St. LANSING. MICHIGAN

Every man has a hobby. Mine is build-ing engines that are so good the user will want his neighbor to have one. I insist on every Olds Engine becoming an Olds sales-

Anybody can paint a cheap engine to look good. I never built cheap goods and never will. When I took hold of this business my task was easy because I did not have to my task was easy because I did not have to start a new concern. It had afready gone through over twenty years of success. The Olds Engine was a magnificent engine, but now it is 100 per cent better than ever before—better material; better mixer; no gasoline pump; automobile quality cylinder; jump spark ignition—five parts only, all of which are stationary—instead of thirty moving parts in the old style inters; promoble selections. as in the old style igniters; removable valves; simplicity; three separate inspections; economy and certainty of operation.

Everyone will be satisfied with an Olds Engine—he cannot help it. I care more for having a pleased Olds user than I do to sell a large number of engines. Every user of an Olds Engine must be satisfied—I will not have any other kind of a customer.

I guarantee every Olds Engine to be in perfect running order when it leaves the factory. I know the engine you get is all right, and that the high Olds standard is maintained. It is the best you can buy, whether you pay more or less than the Olds price.

J. B. SEAGER, Gen. Mgr

The United States Government uses them in its military posts, government work of spraying and irrigating, because the Olds Engines have stood the most severe tests they could put them to.

Every farmer who requires an engine can afford an Olds Engine. It does not pay to buy a cheap machine of any kind, and the price you pay for an Olds is only a slight per cent. over what it costs us to build them right. We make so many in a year we can afford to have our percentage of profit small. You are really getting an engine of the very highest possible quality at the right price. In fact you get all of your money's worth—one hundred cents worth for every dollar.

Our catalogue mailed you free tells you just what you should know about an engine. Write for it today before you forget it. Write me personally, telling me what you want the engine to do, and you will get a personal letter from me that will give you the facts you want. To save time you can write to my nearest representative.

Olds Gas Power Company Branches:
OMAHA, NEBRASKA, W. S. WEAVER, 1026 Farnum Street.

MINNEAPOLIS, E. S. Wood, 319 So. Third St. KANSAS CITY, - - - 1237 W. 11th St. BOSTON, R. W. Hart, - Beverly Street PHILADELPHIA, Malkalleu & Conrey, Market St. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., R. H. Washington, Street. R. H. Doyo & Co.,

EUREKA Harness Oil

Ever compare the pulling power of a trace, dry, checked, brittle, with that of a trace, soft, pliable and full of "snap"?
EUREKA HARNESS OIL will keep a whole harness soft, black, and in best possible condition for years. All that's necessary is an occasional application of the oil. STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(MCGRPGRATED)

LTHY HOGS

DAILY HOG DISINFECTOR

Queen Barn Cupola ALL GALVANIZED



perfect ventilation asons of the year be connected with barn ventilating an be connected by barn very barn will fit

IRON

Costs Much than a wooden cupola and can be put up in three to four hours. For further information and for prices write to

Sobolik & Peterson, Sole Mfgrs. Cresco, Iowa Box 26.

ALAMO Gasoline Engines



ALAMO ENGINE AND SUPPLY CO.



m?" Wond of too HAVANA METAL WHEEL CO., Box 18, Havana. III.

BERMUDA GRASS.

To Wallaces' Farmer:
An Alabama subscriber writes:
"Could you tell me of any way to get rid of Bermuda grass?"

"Could you tell me of any way to get rid of Bermuda grass?"

In the first place, I do not know why anyone in the south should wish to get rid of Bermuda, except in cultivated lands, for there is no better summer pasture in the United States than Bermuda. It beats blue grass anywhere, for when the sun burns the blue grass the Bermuda is in its glory, for it is a sun-loving and heat-loving grass, and, with the everpresent Japan clover in the south, makes a pasture that throws blue grass in the shade. But on light soil it is not hard to get rid of Bermuda, for I have done it. Plow the sod shallow in the late fall, so as to just get under the mat of running stems. Harrow and rake the grass out as clean as you can with the horse rake, and haul it off to some wash, where it is the best of material for stopping the washing. In the spring plow the land deeply and sow cowpeas at the it is the best of material for stopping the washing. In the spring plow the land deeply and sow cowpeas at the rate of two bushels per acre. Bermuda will not grow in shade, and the peas will to a great extent smother out what is left. Mow the peas for hay and then disk the stubble lightly, and in September sow fifteen pounds per acre of crimson clover seed and bruch them in lightly with a smooth-

and in September sow fifteen pounds per acre of crimson clover seed and brush them in lightly with a smoothing harrow. Turn this clover under in the spring when in bloom for cotton or corn and cultivate clean, and you will find little if any Bermuda left. Practice a good rotation of crcps, sowing crimson clover among the cotton at first picking and turn it for corn in the spring after spreading all the home-made manure on the clover in winter. Sow peas in the corn at last working. Cut the corn off at the ground when mature and cure in shocks, and disk the land fine and sow winter oats in September. Follow these with cowpeas for hay after harvest, and follow the peas with crimson clover and then back to cotton. Follow up this rotation and you will never be bothered with Bermuda, but can feed cattle that will make manure, which, if properly applied to the land, will make more corton every year, and more corn and feed, too. The south needs good farming, grass, and cattle more than anything else, and the cotton crop could be grown on one-third of the land more profitably than on all of it. Always have a standing pasture of Bermuda, for it will be worth a great deal to you.

W. F. MASSEY.

Maryland.

PREPARING HORSES FOR SALE.

PREPARING HORSES FOR SALE.

An Illinois subscriber writes:
"I am expecting to move a considerable distance the latter part of the winter and will hold a sale and dispose of my live stock. My horses are thin and I would like to know whether you would advise me to begin to feed them new corn now with clover pasture and continue to feed them until the first of February, when I expect to have my sale; or would it be better not to feed them grain until about two months before the sale?"

The better the condition of these horses at the time of the sale the better they will sell. It seems to us it would pay our correspondent well to feed them liberally and endeavor to get them in the best possible condition by the date of the sale. We would begin with the grain at once.

to get them in the best possible con-dition by the date of the sale. We would begin with the grain at once. Money spent in putting horses in the best possible sale condition, whether they are to be sold at public sale or to horse buyers, brings heavy returns.

TREATING BLOAT.

TREATING BLOAT.

An Illinois subscriber writes:
"In the case of a cow bloated from eating clover, where should the stomach be punctured by the knife or trocar? The exact point has never been definitely fixed in my mind, and it seems to me it is something a stock owner should know, as before he could get someone there who did know the cow would probably dle."

The proper point at which to insert the trocar or make the incision with the knife is equi-distant from the hip bone, the rib, and the back bone. Take a point about half way between the hip bone and the rib and then measure down about four inches from the back bone and you will have the spot. A half inch or an inch will not make any particular difference.



Cement Fence Posts on the Property of The W. Smith Grubber Co., La Crosse, Wis.

The posts are made of Universal Portland Cement.

Why Don't You Make Your Own Posts?

Why pay big prices for short lived wood posts when you can make indestructible posts of concrete with very little labor and at low cost all uniform and in any shape or size you want?

If you have plenty of sand or gravel at hand, concrete will cost you less than you now pay for wood, which is rapidly advancing in cost. Besides, concrete never wears out—never has to be "cared for." It is the most durable material known-hard as a rock-weather does not affect it.

Its uses on the farm are almost unlimited. You can make floors, watering troughs, silos, cribs, barns, walks of it, and be certain they are the best that money could build. The most modern farms—all the Model Country Places—use quantities of it. Many of these are illustrated and described in Farm Cement News, a publication devoted to farm building, which every live farmer should read. We will send you the

Farm Cement News—FREE! drop us a postal and ask | material. The Farm Cement

Just drop us a postal and ask us to place your name on our mail-We will send you the Farm Cement News without cost because we want more people to know what concrete will dowhat it will save, how vastly su-perior it is to any other building

News will tell you all about concrete-how it is the only practical fireproof building material-the only one that needs no repairs, and lasts forever. It also explains

Universal Portland Cement

Is the safest to buy-and the most economical. Write today to have the Farm Cement News call on you every issue.

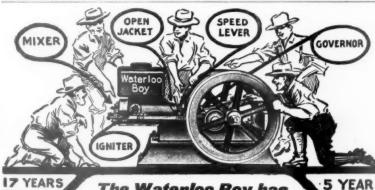
Universal Portland Cement Co.

Dept. F

Chicago

UNIVERSAL PORTL AND VACAGO-PITTS

Daily Output 17000 Barreis



17 YEARS ON THE MARKET

The Waterloo Boy has all the Good Points that go into any Gasoline Engine

and it doesn't take the up-to-date farmer long to discover them and their value to him. It is the number of practical features embodied in an engine that determines the degree of satisfaction it will give to its owner. All gasoline engines have some good points, or there would be no sale for them and they would soon be taken off the market. Some engines have more good points than others, that's why some engines are better than others.

Waterloo Boy Gasoline Engines

can buy a Waterloo Boy for less money than you will be asked for engines containing

YEARLY CAPACITY 15000 ENGINES Waterloo Gasoline Engine Company 186 W. Third Avenue, Waterloo, Iowa.

30 FREE TRIAL

When writing advertisers, please state the ad. appeared in Wallaces' Farmer.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS.

HOME-MADE GAS LIGHT FROM CRUSHED STONE AND WATER.

CRUSHED STONE AND WATER.

It is not at all a difficult matter to light the farm home with gas, as the Union carbide, which the Union Carbide Sales Company, of Dept. B, 13 Adams street. Chicago, Illinois, manufacture and sell, provides, when mixed with water in a generator which is reasonable in price, a thoroughly satisfactory light with the minimum of trouble. This carbide is packed at their factory and distributed to warehouses all over the count. In steel cans in which it may be kept ar years. It is safe to handle, will not burn, and can not explode. If our readers desire to know about installing an acetylene plant for lighting the Union Carbide Sales Company will be glad to mail them booklets and tell them just how much it will cost, provided you give them the size of your home, etc. They have issued some very interesting literature with readride, and we feel quite sure that our readers interested in the lighting problem will find it of interest. Read their advertisement in this issue, and when writing them mention Wallaces' Farmer.

AN IDEAL WORK JACKET FOR COLD WEATHER.

Something new in the shape of a work acket for cold weather will be found in the Beach Jacket which is advertised by W. W. Brown, of Box 84. Worcester, dassachusetts, in this issue. The Jacket in question fits under the coat, buttons lose around the neck and, Mr. Brown soints out, is warmer than an overcoat, heaper than a good sweater, and wars like iron. The Jacket, or vest, as it might effitingly called, is made of special knit voolen cloth of dark blue-brown with ray stripes. It is reinforced with pecially prepared cold-proof lining, and as strong button fasteners, and is braid-ound to prevent wearing. You can wear over your ordinary vest if you desire, and it is just the thing to work in. The icket sells for \$1.50. If you desire it in each of the work in the collar it selfs for \$3.50. fy you want it without the collar it is \$3.00. Mr. Brown will be glad to send all information concerning the jacket to nyone of our readers on request. Ask or catalogue, addressing your inquiries o Dept. E, at the above address. The lustration of the jacket in their adversement shows it in vest form.

COAL DIRECT FROM THE MINES.

A large number of our readers have undoubtedly noticed the advertisements which the Harman Coal Company, of 160 Harrison street, Chicago, Illinois, have been running during the past few weeks in our paper. They sell their coal, and they can furnish you with coal that is thoroughly satisfactory, direct from the mines, and they point out that they make a saving to you of from \$1 to \$3 per ton on your coal supply. Their special advertisement on our back page this week gives particulars concerning their plan of selling, and they want you to write for their booklet. "Coal Facts." which goes into the matter in detail. This booklet also tells about their offer of a ton of coal free which every party ordering of them has a chance to secure. Whatever you want to buy in the way of coal, the Harman Coal Company want you to secure this booklet and to write them. It is the time now to luy in the winter's coal supply, and we trust that a large number of our readers will secure the Harman booklet and investigate their proposition carefully. We believe it worthy of your attention.

STEEL LINED SHOT SHELLS

Readers of Wallaces' Farmer who are fond of shooting will be interested in the advertisement of the famous U. M. C. steel lined shot shells in this Issue. The manufacturers are the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and they point out in this advertisement that their U. M. C. shells are the only American steel lined shells, the steel lining around the smokeless powder keeping out the moisture and making them better, stronger, and safer. They point out that while these shels cost more to make, yet they are sold at the same price as shells not made so well. They will be pleased to send you full particulars concerning their shells, and also to give you a copy of the game laws free if you send for their booklet. Read their advertisement.

AN EXCELLENT MAGAZINE.

AN EXCELLENT MAGAZINE.
One of the magazines most eagerly looked for by the young folks in the home of the writer is Popular Mechanics. It is a large monthly magazine, devoted to all sorts of mechanical information and handy ways of doing things. The advertisement which will be found on page 17 of this issue tells something about it. Wallaces' Farmer can heartily recommend this magazine to a readers. A free sample copy can be obtained for the asking. Address Popular Mechanics, 225 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

On page 11 of this issue will be found announcement of the bonding house of Trowbridge & Niver Company, 551 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Illinois, who are offering to our readers 6 per cent irrigation bonds. These bonds are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and run from two years to twelve years, thus giving any who desire to purchase the opportunity to regulate their investments as to time. Before accepting this advertisement Wallaces' Farmer assured itself that the company and the bonds are worthy of the consideration of any of our readers who have money which they desire to invest. The interest rate is excellent for security of this class, and the company advises us that while they have had over iffeen years of experience in handling money of this sort they have not yet suffered a dollar of loss. They will be glad to write

fully concerning these bonds to any readers who have money to invest, and the invite you to consult with your located the investment and the reputation of the company as a bonding company. Wriyour name and address on the coupon which appears in the advertisement an mail it to the company at the addressive.

CONCRETE ON THE FARM.

The Universal Portland Cement Company, Dept. F, Chicago, Illinois, in their announcement on page 21 of this issue offer to send entirely free of charge to any reader of Wallaces' Farmer who requests it a copy of Farm Cement News. This is a publication devoted to the use of cement on the farm, and it contains a lot of interesting matter concerning cement, how to mix it, etc., for different purposes. Drop the company a postal card and ask that this be sent to you in accordance with their offer.

A GOOD SHIRT

The Hilkers-Wiechers Manufacturing Company, Dept. M. Rache, Wisconsin, are anxious to introduce their shirts to readers of Wallaces' Farmer, and for this purpose they will gladly send any of our readers one of their Signal brand Hickory work shirts for only fifty cents. If the shirt does not seem to be all that they have claimed for it, it can be returned to them at once and the money will be refunded. See their advertisement on page 15.

BUY AN ALFALFA FARM.

BUY AN ALFALFA FARM.

An old subscriber, M. M. McDermott, living at Coleman, Missouri, within thirty miles of Kansas City, writes us that he has decided to dispose of his fine 560-acre farm, either as a whole or in small farms to suit. Sixty-three acres of this farm is in alfalfa three and four years old, which has yielded four and five cuttings per year. This year the first and second cuttings yielded three and one-half to four tons per acre, and the hay is still in the mow on the farm. The last cutting is now growing and will be ready to harvest by October 10th. Corn will yield from twenty to sixty-five bushels per acre this year, according to who the farmer is, and blue grass is knee-high. Don't wait to write; go right down and see it and get the pick of the land. Fare from Kansas City 55 cents. The four sets of buildings are nearly all new and of a better class than those found on the average farm. See advertisement on page 1282 this issue.

BOWSHER FEED GRINDERS IN

BOWSHER FEED GRINDERS IN JAPAN.

The N. P. Bowsher Company, of South Bend, Indiana, advise us that they recently shipped to the Imperial University of Japan one of their well known feed grinders. They call attention to the fact that nearly every agricultural college in the states where live stock raising is a prominent feature of the farm has purchased one or more of their Bowsher mills, and they gladly refer our readers interested in buying a feed grinder to their agricultural college, as they are satisfied they will find the Bowsher to have given the best of satisfaction not only at the college but in the hands of the thousands of farm users throughout the country. If you are at all interested in feed grinders they would be glad to send you their catalogue, which is now ready for mailing. When writing them mention the paper and the catalogue will be forwarded at once.

THE FARM CEMENT NEWS.

THE FARM CEMENT NEWS.

This is the title of a very interesting little paper which the Universal Portland Cement Company, of Dept. F. Chicago, Illinois, have issued for the benefit of users and prospective users of Universal Portland cement. They advise us that they will be glad to place on their mailing list the name of every Wallaces' Farmer reader who is interested enough to write them mentioning that he does so at our request. The Farm Cement News tells about concrete, how it is used for the various purposes, and gives the very information that the prospective user of cement would like to have, and contains many attractive illustrations of buildings of cement as well as telling how to build them. The Universal Portland Cement Company are manufacturers of Universal Portland cement, and they will be glad to tell you why their cement is thoroughly satisfactory for your use, as well as sending you the Farm and Cement News if you desire. If you want the paper, don't fail to write them at once, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer.

FARM GATES.

FARM GATES.

One of the most extensively used farm gates manufactured is the lowa, made by the lowa Gate Company, of Fifth street, Cedar Fails, Iowa, of which James B. Clay is manager. Iowa gates are very reasonable in cost, and they are light, yet strong, easy to handle, and are in satisfactory use on thousands of farms. Mr. Clay has issued a very interesting catalogue giving full particulars concerning Iowa gates, and he would like to forward a copy thereof to every reader of Wallaces' Farmer who has not already secured it. Either a postal card or letter request, mentioning the paper, will bring it. Look up the Iowa Gate Company's advertisement in this issue.

THE WHITEST PURE PAINT.

The most important thing in painting is to get paint of quality, as it costs just as much to put on inferior paint as it does good paint. The greatest item of expense in painting is the labor. The Carter White Lead Company, of 1291 S. Peoria street, Chicago, Illinois, point out that the whiteness of paint is an indication of its purity—whiteness not only indicating purity, but also fineness, spreading and wearing qualities. They further point out that Carter's strictly pure white lead makes other white leads gray by comparison, and that Carter white lead neither cracks nor scales, but forms a tough, durable, and elastic film which wears down gradually. It costs a little more per pound than other white leads, but they claim and are willing to give proof of their claims, that it is the

best and most lasting paint that you can buy and the cheapest in the end. They have issued a very valuable book on painting, which tells how to test paint for purity, how to choose a harmonious color scheme, and it gives many valuable suggestions with regard to painting. It also contains a set of color plates, showing how real buildings look when painted, and they advise us that they will be glad to send a copy thereof to every reader of Wallaces Farmer who is interested enough to mention the paper when writing. If you are at all interested in doing painting of any kind this year be sure to secure this booklet.

HOUSE AND BARN PLANS WANTED.
The Gordon-Van Tine Company, 1801
Case street, Davenport, Iowa, are now
preparing to issue a new book of house,
barn, corn crib, chicken house, and hog
pen plans. They desire to incorporate a
number of practical new plans, and invite readers of Wallaces' Farmer to send
them plans of houses, barns, etc., which
they have found satisfactory. Photographs are also desired. We trust that
they may hear from a number of our
readers.

CEMENT PIPE AND TILE.

CEMENT PIPE AND TILE.

We acknowledge the receipt of at little book on this subject by E. S. Hanson, editor of "The Cement User." It contains quite a full discussion concerning the advantages of cement for drain pipes and tile, the matter of course being presented from the standpoint of the cement advocate. Considerable space is given to the controversy between the cement and the clay tile men. The book will be valuable to any who are interested in cement tile. It can be ordered throug Wallaces' Farmer at the price of \$1.00.

Hightand Park College.

The October term of Highland Park College opens October 18th, the November term on November 30th, and you can enter at any time Highland Park College offers courses in business, penmanship, telegraphy, civil, electrical, mechanical, steam, and machinists' engineering, special courses in gas, automobile, and traction engineering. The engineering course in Highland Park is one of the most complete of any scnool in the west. There are many other courses which they provide, but all are mentioned in their advertisement in this week's issue, and we suggest to the young men and women into whose homes Wallaces' Farmer goes who are interested in attending college that they write the Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, for catalogue and full particulars concerning the school. The cost of tuition is very reasonable, and the cost of rooms and board at Highland Park is also very reasonable. Their latest catalogue gives full details with regard to the cost of attending Highland Park, and they will be glad to send it to you at once. Write them, mentioning the paper, please.

DEAN'S EAR CORN SLICER.

Every farmer who has taken the corn knife and cut up corn for feeding steers knows that it is considerable of a task. The steers do better, however, when the corn is broken, and to make it an easy job to put the corn in the best possible shape to feed, the Enterprise Wind Mill Company, of Sandwich, Illinois, have invented the Dean ear corn cutter, made in one, two, and four-hole sizes. This slicer cuts the corn or chops it rapidly and easily, putting it in the best shape for feeding. All waste is avoided, and the saving alone in a year's time would almost purchase a machine. The Enterprise Wind Mill Company have issued a circular telling all about their slicer, and they want to send a copy of it to every reader of Wallaces' Farmer who is feeding cattle. An interesting feature of this catalogue is the page of letters from those who have used it. It certainly goes to show the machines have given the best of satisfaction.

"HOW TO SAVE \$50 TO \$100 ON A

best of satisfaction.

"HOW TO SAVE \$50 TO \$100 ON A GASOLINE ENGINE."

This is the heading of an advertisement which the Root & Van Dervoort Engineering Company, of East Moline. Illinois, insert in this issue. They call attention to their gasoline engines in this advertisement, and earnestly request that Wallaces' Farmer readers desiring to purchase a gasoline engine of any kind write for their Folder No. 134 before buying, as they believe you will be more than interested therein. It tells how to save from \$50 to \$100 on a gasoline engine. Either a postal card or letter request, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer, will bring it. Write them.

bring it. Write them.

THE FAIRBANKS GASOLINE ENGINE
CATALOGUE.

The new catalogue of the Fairbanks,
Morse & Co., manufacturers of gasoline
engines that have been giving satisfaction for many years, has just been issued.
This catalogue contains many illustrations of the various types of engines
now manufactured by this company, and
also gives many suggestions for the use
of same. For instance, they have
twenty-seven different classes of machinery for pumping water illustrated
therein, and it describes in detail the
various sized Fairbanks engines, which
are made in from pumping sizes up to
the largest power required for farm use,
both portable and stationary engines.
They advise us that they will be very
glad indeed to send a copy of their catalogue to anyone upon request.

BONE SPAVIN CURED.

logue to anyone upon request.

BONE SPAVIN CURED.

With regard to the spavin remedy which the Troy Chemical Company, of Binghamton, New York, have been advertising in our paper, M. E. Jester, of Keokuk, Iowa. under date of November 21st, writes: "My horse had bone spavin in both legs, and I had very little use cut of her for more than a year. I used two bottles of your spavin cure, covering a period of four months. I have been using her all summer, and up to the present time she has not shown any lameness. I think you have a remedy of considerable merit, especially when you take into consideration that my horse is fifteen years old." This letter was written the Troy Chemical Company, who forwarded it to

us as showing the satisfaction and reliability of their remedy. They be glad to correspond with Walla Farmer readers who have horses are troubled with spavin, as they lieve they can cure them.

THE SMELZER ARMS COMPAN SPORTING GOODS CATALOGUE

SPORTING GOODS CATALOGUE. In a special advertisement in this isst the Smelzer Arms Company, of Kansteller Smelzer Arms Company, of Kansteller City, Missouri, call especial attention their Catalogue No. 944, which illustrate and describes the hundreds of gun rifles, revolvers, hunting clothes, et which they sell. They handle absolute everything in the line of guns, ammuntion, sporting goods, etc., and this callogue gives full information. Write feit.

THE KNOX **BIG GRINDER**



We Also make Power Mills, Feed Cookers, Gas Engines, Tank Heaters, Etc.

WESTERN HARNESS & SUPPLY CO.,

SNYDER **SEED CORN HANGERS**

Makes the saving of seed corn easier and insures greater vitality

made of two parts which are fitted together. Can be carried when gathering corn thus securing your choicest ears for seed. If your dealer does not handle them, we can furnish at the following prices:

1000 hangers compiled \$2, will hang 10 bushel Send for anyone.

SNYDER SEED CORN HANGER CO., 2720-51/Ave. Rock Island III.



How to build a farm traction, \$1 post paid, write to-day. Carleton F. Worfolk, 795 Jefferson Street, Detroit, Mich.

Never Twist HUSKER



Guaranteed not to make thumb sore or stop circulation, which causes freezing of thumb. A thumb protector, a mitten saver, and slip husk getter.

Price 25 Cents, Stamps Accepted

A. S. LYDDON, Dexter, la.

CATTLE SALESMEN HOG SALESMEN WM. H. CHRISHOLM BLLMER J. CHAMBERLIN O. M. HIBBERD JOHN A. HOLLAND SHEEP SALESMAN

OFFICE

A. C. TYLER, Representing O. J. Shannon Estate
THOS. F. SPOONER, Manager
Telephone Yards 11

SHANNON BROS. & CO. Live Stock Commission Merchants

Room 11, Exchange Building, Main Floor Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

WANTED

Man with family to take charge and work on small farm adjoining this city. Permanent position to the right man. Address A. T. Swemson, Box 97. Cedar Hapids, Lowa.

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THE GREAT IAJESTIC AND GRAND

The Only Dependable Range

THE FINEST RANGE IN THE WORLD

for your wife.



The Majestic's Distinctive **Points of Superiority**

The Majestic has a 15 gallon, all copper, movable reservoir that heats water while breakfast is cooking for those not having pressure water connection.

The oven is riveted air-tight, which insures perfect baking. Bread, in a
Majestic oven, browns evenly all over without turning.

The Majestic is lined throughout with pure asbestos board, held in place

with an iron grate—another big help in the saving of fuel.

The upper closet shelves have drop doors that form a perfect shelf when let down. It's the only kind of closet that can be thoroughly cleaned.

There are no springs in the oven door; the door drops down and forms a rigid shelf that will bear any weight. The oven rack slides out automatically, holding anything it may contain.

The Majestic has an open end ash pan that acts as a shovel when placing back in position—you don't have to shovel surplus ashes out of the pit. There is a small ash cup under the ash pan which catches ashes that might otherwise fall to the floor.

The above are features which are exclusive with the Great Majestic. No other range on earth begins to compare with it, either in durability or practical serviceableness. It is the best range you can buy no matter what price you pay. The first Majestic Ranges made twenty years ago are still in use. It really is a great and grand Majestic.

The Majestic Range is for sale in nearly every county in forty states. If your dealer does not handle it, write to us and we will send you the name of the dealer in your neighborhood who does. Better write anyway and get our beautifully illustrated booklet which everyone should have before buying a range.

MAJESTIC MFG. COMPANY,

Dept. 40.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



Mr. Farmer, you would not, for a minute, think of reverting to your grand-father's method of reaping grain with the scythe and cradle. Why then, should your wife suffer the annoyances and inconveniences of an old style cook stove as her grandmother did? The best reaper, mower, plow or cultivator is none too good for your use—the best range that money can buy is none too good There Is Only One "Best"



OUR WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—The price of wheat has held up better than most people expected when the new crop year began, and general surprise is manifested that the decline has not been greater. Naturally, prices for the futures have dropped a few cents a bushel below those of a year ago, but cash lots have commanded a liberal premium, with no excessive offerings of No. 2 red winter and a strong milling demand for both winter and strong milling demand for both winter as continued active trade and high prices for fiour. Much of the strength of wheat is accounted for by the fact that the new crop was harvested at a time when most of the wheat and flour were used up, resulting in an uncommonly large consumptive demand. With no export demand of any consequence, the domestic situation shows a remarkably firm tone, and farmers certainly must be credited with unusual independence in marketing their new crop. Whether recent prices can be maintained very much longer is doubtful, although much will depend on how farmers market their holdings. As it is, the visible supply is increasing rapidly, but is still very much smaller than a year ago. Russia is the big exporter of wheat, and American exports are furnished principally by Canada, the Canadian holders underselling owners on this side of the border. Manitoba wheat and some durum have been taken for export, and Canada has a good supply for export. The largest offerings for the market in this country are furnished by the northwest, and spring wheat millers are the present dominant factors in the flour rade, as there is a large crop of spring wheat, and they are competing with winter wheat millers, and spring wheat is finding its way south quite extensively. Europe began the new crop year prac Chicago, Oct. 4.—The price of wheat has held up better than most people ex-

so many pigs have been cashed in from some sections.

Many stockmen owning healthy growing pigs seem to be afraid of a feed bill and a lower hog market later on, and so many are of fils opinion that there has been a large marketing of pigs and immature young hogs of late. The Chicago packers do not approve of shipping in pigs weighing from 150 pounds down to 100 pounds or less, and they have been discriminating severely against consignments of pigs, with the view of discouraging their being sent to market. Even at the best, there is going to be none too many hogs for the winter packing industry, and where 100-pound pigs are butchered it means a deficiency of 100 to 200 pounds per hog in the winter supply of product. Good hogs are becoming scarcer all the time, and were it not for the recent poor demand for hogs in the Chicago market for castern shipment, prices would probably be higher than they are. There is a wide spread in prices between weighty hogs and thin lots, but all kinds are selling much above the prices paid in most former years. Fresh pork is still having a large sale, and the small stocks of provisions are melting away very fast, with prices remarkably high and recent sales of pork at the highest figures seen in twenty-seven years. The hogs marketed recently have averaged in weight 229 pounds, compared with 235 pounds a few weeks since, 214 pounds a year ago, and 253 pounds two years ago. Eastern packing points are getting a large share of their hogs from near-by sections, as is usual at this season of the year. Hogs sold late in the week at \$7.50 to \$8.40, compared with \$6.35 to \$7.20 a year ago, and \$5.65 to \$6.70 two years ago.

There is steady marketing of cattle, with grassy lots greatly predominating, as is natural at this season of the year. Hogs sold late in the week at \$7.50 to \$8.40, compared with \$6.35 to \$7.20 a year ago, and \$5.65 to \$6.70 two years ago.

There is steady marketing of cattle are being forwarded to southwestern markets mainly from Kanassa and Oklahoma pastures, and ther

helfers have been taken at \$3.50 to \$3.75, with a view of returning them as fat cattle next January or February. Stocker steers find buyers at \$2.90 to \$4.50, while feeders are salable at \$3.90 to \$5.50 for inferior to choice, but not many go above

with a view of the steers and supers at \$2.90 to \$4.50, while feeders are salable at \$2.90 to \$5.50 for inferior to choice, but not many go above \$5.60.

The sudden advance of 25 cents on Wednesday and Thursday under smaller offerings than usual was welcome to sell-ters, the rally being felt mainly in steers selling above \$6.00. Several sales of heavy cattle at \$8.50 showed a new record, but common steers sold again at \$4.00 to \$5.25. Steers have been selling chiefly at \$5.50 to \$7.75, with quite a good showing on Wednesday of cattle at \$8.00 to \$8.50, and good to fancy yearlings bringing \$7.25 to \$8.40. Butcher stock has advanced 10 to 20 cents under limited offerings, cows and heifers going at \$3.10 to \$5.50, and to a limited extent at \$5.60 to \$6.50 for prime heifers. Canners and cutters sold at \$2.00 to \$3.00, bulls at \$2.50 to \$5.00, and their sold springers at \$30 to \$5.90 per 100 pounds, and milkers and springers at \$30 to \$5.90 per head. Western range cattle had a good sale at \$4.00 to \$7.15 for steers and \$3.00 to \$4.90 for cows and helfers, prices ruling higher, with a new high record for steers. Feeder buyers were active and paid \$4.25 to \$4.75 for range steers.

The horse market has been irregular in recent weeks, and buyers have usually refused to purchase thin animals, well fattened horses being invariably wanted. Country shippers should govern their movements accordingly and thereby fill their pocketbooks. Heavy drafters are still the most active sellers, and they smaller offerings and a lively eastern shipping demand, sales being on a basis of \$225 to \$300 for the better class and \$170 to \$225 mile loggers and feeders sold freely at \$170 to \$225 and accasionally at a higher figure, some sales taking place as high a \$3250 for shipment to eastern logging camps. Sales of wagon horses are good at \$160 to \$175, and they scauser are moving steadily at \$150 to \$300. Within a short time several Wisconsin dealers have had orders for farm chunks and loggers on the market, and these classes are expected to

weeks \$4.50 to \$4.75 for range wethers and \$5.00 to \$5.75 for yearling wethers, the top price being within a dime of the price paid for prime mutton yearlings. There has also been a good call for breeding ewes at \$4.00 to \$5.50 beer 100 pounds, with range yearling breeders going at \$6.00 to \$6.50. Lambs are selling at \$4.00 to \$7.50 for the poorest to the best, while wethers sell at \$4.25 to \$5.25, ewes at \$2.50 to \$4.85, rans and stags at \$2.00 to \$3.75 and yearlings at \$5.00 to \$5.75.

J. W. RICKEY'S SHORT-HORN SALE.

J. W. RICKEY'S SHORT-HORN SALE.

Mr. J. W. Rickey's Short-horn sale, which was held at his farm near Winheld, Iowa, on September 28th, did not bring out a very large crowd, but there were a liberal number of buyers present who secured good values for their money. Circumstances prevented Mr. Rickey from having the cattle in as good condition as he desired, and this reduced the average lower than it would have been otherwise. Buyers who obtained bargains in the best cattle were H. O. Weaver, of Wapello, Iowa; C. I. McMillan, Washington, Iowa; G. K. McCormick, Columbus Junction, Iowa; Wright Bros., Mt. Aleasant, Iowa; J. C. Duncan, Wyman, Iowa, Forty-three head sold for \$2,617.56, or an average of \$50.87. A few bulls were not sold. The sale was conducted in a most honorable manner and everybody given a square deal. Col. Geo. Bellows sold the cattle, assisted by Col. Macon in the ring. Both worked hard for the success of the sale.

EXCURSION RATES

National Dairy Show, Milwaukee, Wis., October 14-24, 1909, Via The North-Western Line.
Tickets on sale October 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, good returning October 26th. For tickets and full information apply to any ticket agent The North-Western Line.

CROP NOTES.

CROP NOTES.

Buchanan County, Iowa, Sept. 14, 1909.

—We have had nice rains here the last few days, corn is ripening to cut but it will be from ten fifteen bushel short of a full crop. Oat are good but a small yield from seventeen to thirty bushels to the acre. Hog crop is short. I have seventy head on eighty acres but there is lots of the farmers that haven't many more than they will need for their home use.—Fred Otto.

Ringgold County, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1999.—
Oats yield from ten to twenty bushels per acre, quality good. Wheat three to five bushels per acre, quality poor. Corn will be a poor crop here probably fifteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. Ringgold County will never glut the market raising grain. Apples plentier south of the hall belt than here. The hail storm was very bad in our neighborhood the evening of the 27th of April. Very dry here in August and a very long hot spell.

—E. F. Rundlett.

Poultry Department.

SUCCOTASH CROP FOR POULTRY.

It is well known to poultrymen that mixed grains afford a much better ration than any one single grain. We have found that much better results are obtained by mixing the grains in the field. We do not mean by this that the chickens thrive better, but that we have found that the mixed grains give a larger yield than the grains singly and the trouble of mix-

grains give a larger yield than the grains singly and the trouble of mixing is avoided. We had one field in which we seeded a mixture of Early Champion oats and Manshury barley in the proportion of two parts of oats to three parts of barley by measure. In another field we had a mixture of two parts of Early Java wheat and three parts of Silver Mine oats. In both cases the yield was about twice the average yield of the oat crop where oats were sown alone. In seeding again we would change our mixture, however, using three parts of oats by measure to two parts of barley, as in the wheat and oats mixture. In growing a succotash crop it is necessary to use in the mixture varieties of grain that ripen about the same time. Early Champion oats and Manchury barley ripen from about the 4th to the 10th of July, while Early Java wheat and Silver Mine oats will ripen usually about the 15th of the month. A succotash mixture of wheat and oats can be obtained by harrowing in Early Champion oats in the spring with winter wheat seeded the fall before. Both of these mixtures make excellent horse feed, and as feed for dairy cows, if ground fine, it is hard to excel. Such a mixture of course could not be sold at the elevators, but it finds a ready sale to private customers who once become acquainted with its merits.

SEASONABLE POULTRY NOTES.

New hen houses should be thoroughly dried out before the fowls are allowed to roost in them.

Attend to the banking of the houses with straw, corn stalks, soil, or other material before freezing weather

Prepare a fresh dust bath for the winter, and mend any sagging doors, broken latches, etc., that need it.

Keep the floor of the chicken house dry. Chickens don't like wet feet any better than we do.

If the walls of the hen house are wet, ventilation is poor. Correct this with muslin curtains or a straw loft. Place poles two or three inches apart, cover with loose straw, and leave the cover with loose straw, and leave t end windows open awhile each day.

The finest peonies are grown by the aid of hen manure. Put it on thick and plow two furrows deep. Fresh manure should not be used if the ground is wanted for immediate planting.

Have at least a third as many nests have at least a turid as many nests in each house as you have laying hens. Hens are not fond of lining up and taking turns at the nest box; they have favorite nests, and will wait for them. But it is better to have nests near enough alike and abundant enough to give each hen a chance to lay when she wants to lay. she wants to lay.

The grit question is one which should be settled now. Half a day's work in most localities will supply the poultry yard with a year's supply of grit. A wagon load or two of coarse sand and gravel, and the problem is solved. When the fall rains come on the river is too high, the bank too slippery, the roads too bad. In winter it is too hard to get. And so it goes. "We never haul gravel or buy grit for chickens," said one breeder. "My wife breaks up the broken dishes and crockery about the place and it makes the finest kind of grit."

Such grit would come rather high for a large flock. Fancy a busy woman breaking crokery for grit, when a little time would bring her quantities

Poultry-Yard Insurance

There's a way of handling and feeding poultry which practically amounts to a guarantee system. Poultrymen call it "The Dr. Hess Idea," and the "gist" of it is that the process of digestion has more to do with filling the egg basket than has the quality or quantity of the food given. That is—a small feed, well digested, is better than a large feed half wasted through indigestion. Practice proves this true. Fowls receiving small doses of

DR: HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

ry day in soft feed lay more eggs; fat quicker; are more hearty, healthy, ctive and contented than those fed without it. The reason lies in the tonic properties of the preparation. It acts beneficially on each organ—not as a stimulant or excitant, but as a strength giver. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, given as directed, means a paying poultry business to the man who gives it. It helps tide over and shorten the moulting season. It cures Gapes, Cholera, Roup, etc. It keeps young chickens growing every minute, and when fowls have passed the profitable age it puts them in good condition to sell at a good price.

A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 25c; mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pail, \$2.50.

Except in Canada and Extreme West and South.

DR. HESS & CLARK. Ashland. Ohio

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free

25c TO JANUARY 1, 1910

To introduce Wallaces' Farmer into new homes, we will send it every week from the date order is received until January 1, 1910, for only 25 cents. Stamps will be

Friends of the paper will help their neighbors, help us,

and incidently help themselves by mentioning this Special

DB HESS STOCK FOOD

Any farmer or stock feeder can increase his profit balance at the year's end by following out "The Dr. Hess Idea" in feeding farm animals. Digestion is an important function to look after—food itself is not all. A strong digestion means the greatest preparation of food used and the largest ratio of growth and production made. Dr. Hess Stock Food jeves great digestive power, therefore it makes more milk in the cow and more flesh on the steer. It also relieves the minor stock allments. Fed in

a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lb. pail \$1.60

Except in Canada and Extreme West and South. Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess Slock Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LIGE

of it! Grit from broken crockery is sometimes dangerous. We once killed a droopy turkey gobbler and found a long sliver of china had pierced the gizzard, coming out on the other side. We noted the gizzards of chickens that had been running to the same pile of broken crockery and found many of the gizzards scarred and cut by sharp broken bits. Glass is especially dangerous unless melted. If bottles, lamp chimneys, etc., are placed on a bed of hot coals the glass melts and runs together; when cold it melts and runs together; when cold it breaks up without such sharp splinters. Whether the grit is used for teeth or feathers, the birds need it, and the best time to get it is before winter

of wings are tucked under saddle or drop below it; the legs, length, thickness, distance apart at hocks, feathering and color of thighs, hock, shank, and toes. Examine for disqualifications and defects; also send sample feathers from throat, hackle, center, and lower breast, from fluff, center back and near tail, and from wing and shoulder, all carefully labeled with number of fowl and part from which taken. State further anything that you know of the pedigrees of each fowl, of the records of the ancestors, of the history of the specimen as to health, early maturity, vigor, prepotency, fecundity of the offspring if any, and of the care and management past and present."

dering why it had never occurred to me to take some trouble to inform myself of the qualifications of the birds rather than write to one who might not have been of such material assistance to me in helping me to make up my mind by having me study flock my flock.
With the standard before us, and

the candidates in hand, there is no reason why anyone should make a serious mistake in mating the breeding pen. Unless we handle the birds, we know little about them, and should not mate them without careful study. H. W.

POULTRY.

FINE POULTRY Light Brahmas, ehads, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottee, R. I. Réds, Orpingtons, Leghorns, Bantams, etc. All stock bred from prize winning birds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Single birds 42 up. trios 85. Live foxes wanteed. R. MILLER & CO.. Box 15. Lameaster, Mo.

Pure R. C. Brown Leghorns exclusively. Ex-erels. Price very reasonable. No culls sent out. GOLDEN RULE FARM. B. D. Bunyon, Fillmore, III.

SOME big vigorous Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels. Just right kind for farm flock. Dr. W. C. Bradshaw, Ogden, Iows.

SILVER Laced Wyandotte cockerels and pullets;

WANTED White mice. Quote price on 50 to 100. Address P. O. Box

Scotch Collie Pups.

* NALE—From working parents. Imp. Craig-Corinthian and Champion Right-of-way blood endid bitch also offered. Both the pupples and are extra choice. Write at once if interested. ess, N. B. ASHBY, Route i, Dee Moines, Iowa

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS

SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE

Sibley, Iowa COTCH COLLIES FOR SALE—One female Collie, six months old, full white markings, sable color; one two-year-old Collie bitch, in whelp, same discription, good worker with all kinds of stock. One litter whelped August 5, same descriptions as above described. None better. For prices write J. W. TROY, Rose Hill, Mahaska County, Iowa.

SEVERAL choice female Collie pups at \$5 each Breed bitches \$10 and up. C. H. Drake, Hazel-

FOR SALE—A few litter of Collie pups of ex-cellent breeding from working stock. Address Leroy A. Hayes, Knoxville, Iowa.

RATSI My Scottish Terriers will kill them. Very fine pups from good working parents for sale. Also fine White Wyandotte chickens for sale. W. HARR, Biverside, Iowa.

BRIGHT Scotch Collies. The kind that please Sam Bennington, R. R. 2, Elkader, Iowa.

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH THE HENS.

Trial Offer to their neighbors.

To Wallaces' Farmer:

accepted.

I once wanted some advice in regard to mating a breeding pen, and wrote to an authority on such matters for the same. This is what he wrote me:

"Give me a description of the birds "Give me a description of the birds as follows: The head as to length, breadth, and depth; prominence or lack of prominence over the eyes, and setting of the neck; the beak as to length, stoutness, curve, and color; eyes and comb, color and form; wattless color shape size and texture: eyes and comb, color and form; wattles, color, shape, size, and texture; both ear lobes, color, texture, size, and shape (round, long, or almond shape); the neck, length, arch, hackle feathers, color; the tail, length, spread and color of sickles, coverts and true tail feathers; the shoulders, breadth, flatness or roundness, and color; the breast, breadth, depth, and roundness; the body from point of breast to abdomen, length, breadth, depth, roundness, and color; the wings, size, setting, color of bow, bar, bay, and flight feathers, carriage, and whether tips "When you have taken the trouble to get that well acquainted with your stock," said the wise one, "you won't need to ask advice about how to mate them." and so it proved.

Without comparing the birds as I wrote out the full de-

Without comparing the birds as I went along, I wrote out the full description of each bird. This in itself required considerable time, and more time when the records were complete in going over and comparing the defects of the rivals for the pen. The pride of my heart in the cockerel line had wattles of coarse texture and uneven size, a knot on his breastbone, and carried his wings like a distant ancestor who, having served his purpose in the making of the breed, it was well to drop out and forget. There was quite a difference in the shape and lengths of legs, and as much in the depth of breast. As to eyes: I had never before noticed the difference a full, round, bright eye made in the appearance of a bird. Which was the best bird to use was so apparent after such careful study that it seemed absurd to send my notes and feathers to anyone else to settle the matter. But just to have my judgment confirmed I did so, won-

1 Piece or 60?



You can get a You can get a modern cream separator—a Sharples Dairy Tubular—with nothing in the bowlexcept the piece shown here on the thumb.

with other contrivances -all needless in a modern machine.

For easy cleaning, durability and effi-ciency you'll take the Tubular. World's biggest separator actory. Branch factory. Branch factories in Can-ada and Germany. Sales exceed most, if not others



yrs alogue No.175

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, III., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore. Torento, Can., Winnipeg, Car.

Try Kerosene Engine 30 Days Free

Gasoline Prices Rising.



The Amazing "DETROIT" Detroit Engine Works, 369 Bellevne Ave., Detroit, Mich.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

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ENTER NOVEMBER 15th. NO BETTER TIME. The International Live Stock Exposition is seld in Chicago during this term and each stuent is given four days' free admission. The optorunity of a life-time to study all the leading reeds of stock and to hear the most noted auctioneers in the world.

Write for free catalogue today. Address

CAREY M. JONES, President CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



STAR GRINDERS STRONG A plain, practical mill; constructed along simple lines and does its work right. A grinder built to cover the farmer's needs.

We make other styles—Sweep and Belt—and all have STAR quality. ality.
Write today for Free booklet
and prices.

and prices.
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The Leader Jack

LOCAL AGENTS-SALESMEN manship—free instruction. Sells readily to fa LEADER JACK CO., Bex 22 Bloomfield

MOTION AND HUSK IS OFF



GETTING READY FOR THE CENSUS.

The year 1910, as our readers all know, is a census year. If this census is to be of any value to farmers, it must be as accurate and complete as it is possible to make it. This it can

it is possible to make it. This it can not be unless every farmer does his part in furnishing the actual facts upon which the census is based.

The census has been taken twelve times. We have never felt like basing much of an argument on the report of the census as taken heretofore, because of the manner in which it has been taken. "I don't put much confidence in the reports of the last census," said a Washington official to us one time, "because I helped make it." The fact is that the appointment of the census takers has been a political job, a chance for members of congress to make themselves solid with some of their constituents by giving them a job on the census without regard to their fitness for doing the work. Congress proposed to repeat that in the next census, but President Roosevelt vetoed the bill. President Taft refused to sign the next bill providing for taking the census unless the census takers were selected for efficiency and not because of their political influence. He has been very firm in this, and has directed that the men should be employed without repolitical influence. He has been very firm in this, and has directed that the men should be employed without regard to party and that they must keep out of active politics while engaged in this work. We are therefore likely to have a reliable census report, provided the farmers do their part in furnishing reliable data.

We have received a circular from the superintendent of the census giving an outline of what is expected of the farmer, from which we quote as follows:

the farmer, from which we quote as follows:

"Each person in charge of a farm will be asked to state the acreage and value of his farm; that is, the acreage and value of the land kept and cultivated by him; also the area of land in his farm covered with woodland; and finally, that which is utilized for specified farm purposes."

There is no difficulty about this. The person in charge of the farm can easily tell how many acres there are in the farm. He can also tell what the land is worth; not what is asked for it, not what it would bring under forced sale, but what is its value as determined by the actual sales of similar land covered with timber, and the part that is used for specific purposes; for example, the number of acres in the different kinds of grain, the number of acres in pasture, etc.

The next thing the farmer is expected to do is stated as follows:
"Each farmer will be asked to give the acreage, quantity produced and value of each crop, including grains, hay, vegetables, fruits, cotton, to-bacco, etc., raised on the farm 'n the season of 1909."

value of each crop, including grains, hay, vegetables, fruits, cotton, to-bacco, etc., raised on the farm 'n the season of 1909."

In addition to this the farmer will be asked to "report the number and value of all domestic animals, poultry, and swarms of bees on the farm April 15, 1910; also the number and value of young animals, such as

value of an domestic animals, pourtry, and swarms of bees on the farm April 15, 1910; also the number and value of young animals, such as calves, colts, lambs, pigs; and of young fowls, such as chickens, ducks, etc., raised on the farm in 1909; also the number and kind of animals sold during 1909 and the receipts for such sales, the number purchased and the amount paid therefor; and also the number slaughtered for food and the value of such animals."

Still further he is asked to report the "number of cows kept for dairy purposes in 1909, and the total estimated amount of milk produced on the farm; also the amount of butter and cheese sold and the amount received from such sale.

The census schedule will call for a statment of the amount paid for feed for live stock, and also the amount paid for feed for live stock, and also the amount paid for fertilizers during the year 1909. In short, the government requires in addition to the acreage and value of the farm, a statement of the number of acres devoted to field crops, the yield and value of these crops for 1909, the acreage devoted for specified farm purposes and for timber, the amount paid out for labor and fertilizers during that time, the amount of farm products sold and the price, the number of animals slaughtered and their value, the number of dairy cows kept, an estimate of the total cardinals slaughtered the amount of milk, the amount of ber of dairy cows kept, an estimate of the amount of milk, the amount of sales of butter and cheese, the value of poultry, eggs, honey, etc., pro-

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duced; in short, of about everything produced on the farm. There is also wanted an estimate of the amount of stock on the place April 15, 1919.

This will require more bookkeeping This will require more bookkeeping than the farmer is accustomed to doing. He will probably be surprised at the amount of stuff that he has grown of which he has taken no account before. It will be valuable education for him. It can nearly all be attended to before New Years.

The farmer will save himself trouble when the census man comes, and be sure to have it all recorded, if he will make out his reports in advance. In that case the taker of the census need spend but a few minutes on the farm when he takes the census of population April 15th. The records should be made with great care, in a clear and legible hand. In case a tenant changes farms, he should give this report to the incoming tenant or the landlord before he leaves; for the report is not to be made out by the landlord, but the person in charge, whether owner or tenant.

We anticipate that objection will be

whether owner or tenant.

We anticipate that objection will be made to this. Farmers will be afraid that this information will be made public. There is not the slightest danger of this, as the following will clearly show: "The census act provides that the information shall be used only for the statistical purposes for which it is supplied. 'No publication shall be made by the census office whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment can be identparticular establishment can be identified, nor shall the director of the census permit anyone other than the sworn employes of the census office to examine the individual reports."

\$50 TO \$300 SAVED

GALLOWAY

The law provides for fines

The law provides for fines or imprisonment or both in case of violation of the secrecy imposed upon supervisors, enumerators, or other special agents. It furthermore provides a penalty for false answers or efusal to answer.

Thanks to President Roosevelt and President Taft, we now have an opportunity to get an accurate and reliable census. This census will form a correction line for the estimates of crops for the next ten years, and it is a matter of importance that it be as nearly correct as it is possible to make it. This can not be done unless each individual farmer or person in charge it. This can not be done unless each individual farmer or person in charge of a farm furnishes the accurate facts to begin with. It is hoped that there will not be such manifest inaccuracies as in the last census, when on 5,740,000 reported farms there were only 10,433,000 persons over ten years of age engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The Dairy.

THE HIGH PRICE OF BEEF AND THE DUAL PURPOSE COW.

After land becomes worth fifty dollars an acre it does not pay to keep an average cow for the sole purpose of raising an average calf. must be some other profit or it does not pay to keep the cow at all. The other profit comes in the milk and in the manure. Some may doubt the correctness of this proposition, and maintain that on account of the superiority of the calf properly bred

correctness of this proposition, and maintain that on account of the superiority of the calf properly bred and allowed to run with the cow, it pays better even on land of the price mentioned, than to undertake to feed the calf by hand. Unquestionably it does pay better for some farmers.

The Michigan Experiment Station, however, has been conducting experiments for three years for the purpose of ascertaining the difference in the cost when a calf is properly reared by hand. Their conclusion is that it costs two cents a pound more the first summer to grow calves by allowing them to run with the dam than it does to feed them whole milk for the first six weeks and skim-milk until seven or eight months old, giving them all the grain and hay they want and marketing them at eighteen months of age. The pall-fed lot, ten in number, fed on skim-milk, were marketed at twenty-seven dollars profit, while the calves reared on their dams netted an actual loss.

Up to comparatively recent years this state of things gave the western cattle feeder no particular concern. He knew there was an empire of cheap land in the west that could be had rent free, and deeded land all the way from five dollars upward in price. Times have changed, however, in the last five years of more than normal rainfall on the range. The great ranges have been broken up, and more and more the farmer must get his supply of feeders from the farms.

The feeder will not accept the calves of the special purpose cow if he can possibly find anything else. If this be prejudice, it will in time fade away; but the experienced cattle feeder always seems to hail from the state of Missouri when he is told that it pays to put fifty-cent corn into the progeny of Jersey or Holstein sires. More and more from this time on, therefore, the feeder must depend upon hand raised calves of the dual purpose cows. Hence as cattle advance in price (and they are not likely to decline very soon nor much at any time) there will be an increased profit to the dual purpose dairyman from th

horn, the Polled Durham, and the Red Poll. It is therefore of great importance to the dual purpose dairyman that he learn to grow calves by hand. The Michigan experiments show that there is practically no difference between the pail-raised and cowraised calves. This has been demonstrated in thousands of feed lots all over the western states. The pail-raised calf will not look as good at the end of six months. From that onward, however, if properly fed, it the end or six months. From that onward, however, if properly fed, it will approximate more and more to the value of the cow-raised calf, and yield a bigger profit in the end, where land is worth from fifty dollars an acre upward.

acre upward.

The section given over to dairying is increasing from year to year. The demand for milk as milk will increase proportionately to the growth of the city. The demand for butter and cheese will increase proportionately to the increase in population. The dual purpose cow and the Holstein will fill a large place in those sections of country that furnish milk for sale as milk. It does not pay to furnish milk with an excessive per cent of butter fat for sale in these cities, except to the very rich who are willing to pay an extra price. Hence, while the steers of the dual purpose cow will be in demand in the feed lot, cows two years of age and over will be in demand in those sections of the country that furnish milk to be sold for direct consumption in the cities. The advantage is that these The section given over to dairying

cows can be fattened off while milk-ing and sold to the butcher for enough money to buy a new one in the coun-

try.

The dual purpose men are willing to concede, and always have conceded, that for the economical proceded, that for the special purpose dairy duction of butter alone they are in-ferior to the special purpose dairy breeds; but when the calf is con-sidered at present prices, and the ease with which the calf can be raised by hand, they need not be afraid of hav-ing to take a back seat when total profit is considered.

WHOLE MILK VS. GATHERED CREAM.

To Wallaces' Farmer:

Believing most of your farm readers will be interested in the following prompts me to send it:

On a recent trip to the southwest portion of our state, while stopping in a small town I noticed farmers driving in with one and other times several milk cans. I asked them what they were doing, and received the answer, "Modern Dairying." This was the last of August when the weather was hot. I then asked the following questions:

First-How is that?

Answer: We separate on the farm and deliver the cream only, so as to have the skim-milk in first-class con-

dition.
Second—What does it cost to deliver butter fat?
Answer: Two cents per pound when we hire it hauled.
Third—How often delivered?
Answer: Usually once a week.
Fourth—What does the cream agent get to take it in?
Answer: Usually 1½ cents per pound.

pound.
Fifth—What then?
Answer: Cart it to the station and ship to the butter factory in another town, say fifty to 100 miles away.
Sixth—What is the freight per can?
Answer: Thirty cents for cans containing about thirty pounds of butter

fat.

I then went into a store and saw a I then went into a store and saw a machine with placard stating it was a cream harvester. I should call it a money harvester. I then went to the hotel and figured, as follows: Cost to deliver butter fat, 2 cents per pound; paying agent, 1½ cents per pound; freight, 1 cent per pound. Those best posted say 2 cents per pound must be added for off quality on butter, and others who know say at least a like amount must be charged up on an average for improper skimming, makamount must be charged up on an average for improper skimming, making in all 34 cents per 100 pounds on the milk if it runs 4 per cent of butter fat to be charged up to the "modern method." But you say the skim-milk was saved in good condition

Now, lets look at the other side.

There are plenty of whole milk creameries that the cost of delivering milk from farm to factory does not cost to exceed 8 to 10 cents per 100 pounds to exceed 8 to 10 cents per 100 pounds to deliver it to the butter-maker, when he can and does make an article that sells as specials, saving in expense and waste equivalent to 24 cents per 100 pounds on the whole milk, and as to the skim-milk, Professor Henry reports in two different experiments in pig feeding they each time found the sour skim-milk to give better results than the fresh sweet skim-milk. I would suggest that all who separate and market cream weigh all their milk before separating and then compare what their milk brings per 100 pounds and what the whole milk creameries pay.

GEO. V. FOWLER.
Black Hawk county, lowa.

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RAISING CALVES BY HAND.

An Illinois correspondent writes us concerning growing calves by hand. He tells us that he has the patience of Job in weaning a calf and training it to drink from a bucket and feeding it whole milk for eight or ten days. it whole milk for eight or ten days. He wants to know at what age the calf's stomach is capable of digesting meal, what to use to balance the ration, how much it should be fed at a time, whether the corn meal, if corn meal is used, should be bolted, and whether it should be fed cooked or unrecolved.

whether it should be fed cooked or uncooked.

Quite a lot of questions, which it would require a small volume to answer in full. Briefly, we would feed the calf whole milk for ten days. Then we would take ten days more to getting it gradually onto skim-milk. We would keep the calves in stanchions, so that we could regulate the amount of feed, giving to each its proportion in due season.

stanchions, so that we could regulate the amount of feed, giving to each its proportion in due season.

We would begin by grinding some corn meal and oats together without bolting, and after the calves were through with their milk would put a handful of this in each calf's mouth, and watch the peculiar expression in its eyes when it realizes all at once how good this strange stuff tastes. The calf should begin to appreciate this meal when three weeks old, possibly even earlier. The amount to feed will be determined by the age and size of the calf. Better to feed too little than too much. His own judgment and experience, when a man has the patience of our correspondent, is the best guide.

has the patience of our correspondency is the best guide.

After the calf is sixty days old we would not bother about grinding corn, much less screening out the coarse stuff or cooking. Ground flaxseed would be the best balance if it can back We would not, as some farmwould be the best balance if it can be had. We would not, as some farmers do, put the meal in the bottom of the bucket or mix it with the milk. In that case it is likely to be swallowed without chewing and without being properly mixed with the

Ten cows that average 300 pounds of butter fat per year produce as much as twenty cows that average only 150 pounds per year. Ten cows require only half the stable room; they consume more feed per cow, but not nearly twice as much; the labor of taking care of their products is somewhat less. The more 150-pound cows you have the poorer you are, provided you are trying to make a living by milking them. The more 300-pound cows you have the better off you are. It is not easy to get together a herd of ten cows that will average 300 pounds of butter fat per year. You can not go out and buy them in a day, or a week, or a month. But any man of average common sense who will use the scales and the Babcock test and study how to feed and care for his cows can after awhile build up such a herd. It is simply a question of whether you keep cows to have them work for you or whether you are willing to work for the cows. Ten cows that average 300 pounds

FEED REQUIRED FOR STEERS.

To Wallaces' Farmer

To Wallaces' Farmer:
A subscriber writes:
"I would like to be informed through the columns of the Farmer how practical and experienced cattle feeders, knowing the amount of feed they have on hand, estimate the number of cattle they can safely buy at this time of the year and feed out for market by March or April. I am thinking of buying heifers which weigh between 700 and 800 pounds. How much per head of clover hay, corn fodder, and corn would be required, considering that stubble and stock pasture would last until near Christmas?"

Christmas?"

It is difficult for a feeder to explain just how he is to determine the number of cattle that can be carried through the coming season on a certain amount of feed. So much depends upon the quality and kind of feed that is very difficult to explain in a letter. I think, however, that, taking a thousand-pound animal for a basis, it is safe to assume that forty pounds of feed per day per head will give a growing ration at least, and if part of this feed is in concentrates, a fattening ration.

In determining the value of corn fodder a person must be governed

quite largely by his own judgment as to the amount of feed a piece of corn will make. For instance, I have one field of corn that will cut at least twelve tons to the acre. Adjoining this field is another one that will not this field is another one that will not harvest over half as much feed per acre. In feeding cattle corn fodder in the winter time an allowance of one bundle of about twenty stalks to the bundle per head of good average corn bundle per head of good average corn is considered a suitable ration of corn fodder for a steer. This should be supplemented with about ten pounds of hay and three pounds of oil meal, and if the cattle are expected to fatten more rapidly, an additional feed of about ten pounds of corn should be given. I find that in feeding cattle in the winter time on corn fodder and hay that about three pounds of oil meal per day per head is the best investment I can make, as it seems to assimilate more readily with these feeds than with other kinds of conds than with other kinds of con-

feeds than with other kinds of con-centrates.

In assuming the number of cattle a man can carry it will be necessary for him to take the number of acres of corn fodder which he has, together with the number of tons of hay, and use the above for a basis of calcula-tion in estimating the number of ani-mals he can provide for during a seamals he can provide for during a season. The average feeding season is usually one hundred and fifty days. An acre of corn fodder contains practically 3,200 hills. Averaging the hills at three stalks to the hill and allowing six hills to each animal per day, you will have a basis for estimating the number of cattle which forty acres of corn fodder will carry.

In determining the amount of hay required it will be necessary to find out the number of tons. Usually this is estimated too high. It will therefore be necessary to make the basis of your calculation in a conservative way, allowing plenty of leeway for your feeds. It is always better to have some of this feed left over than to be short. mals he can provide for during a sea-

your feeds. It is always better to have some of this feed left over than to be short.

The amount of roughness which a drove of cattle will eat depends largely upon the amount of fattening feeds given them during the winter season. Personally I have found it better to use the bulk of my roughness during the fore part of the winter season, or up until about the first of March, beginning at that time to increase the fattening ration as the weather commences to grow warmer, placing the cattle on the market about the time grass is ready so that they will arrive on the market before grass cattle can be marketed. For the past year or two I have been taking my dry corn fodder and running it through an ensilage chopper, feeding my cattle the chopped corn fodder, with better results than I have been able to secure with any other method of handling this fodder. This year I am adding to my chopped corn fodder ensilage, which I expect to feed my cattle after March 1st.

A. L. AMES.

Tama county, Iowa. Tama county, Iowa.

A COMPOST HEAP.

We do not realize how carefully anure is preserved in countries wanure is preserved in countries where the purchase of artificial fertilizers becomes a burden. Sometimes an enclosure is fenced off to preserve the compost from the ravages of dogs. The heap is started by throwing in fine loam, then all the droppings of the hen house are emptied there, the refuse from the table scraps, feathers, entrails, anything which will decay. Whenever fresh material is thrown whenever fresh material is thrown on it is covered with soil. Leaves and lawn clippings are all thrown here, and allowed to stand about a year before being shoveled up and thoroughly mixed. Undecayed parts are then thrown on a new heap and the ripe compost is used in the garden, about the flower beds, etc. It is such thrift on the part of foreigners, in the thrift on the part of foreigners in intelligent use of fertilizers where them a wealthy people.

makes them a wealthy people.
You never see heaps of manure about the out buildings of these farmers while they complain loudly of poor crops. They will use all they can get at home and haul from town. Hen manure is the best of all farm fertilizers, but it must either be kept dry until wanted for use or mixed with enough soil to absorb the most valuable elements set free when the excrement is wet. Aside from the need of the fertilizer on the farm, there is danger that neglected droppings will become a source of disease in the flock. ease in the flock.

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that runs throug a part of it; on this 80 there is about
50 acres of corn, the balance about 20 acres wheat
stubble and 10 acres blue grass pasture. The improvements are a good 8-room house, fair barns,
sheds, corn cribs, granary, etc. The farm is well
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house, good barn with basement and other necessary
buildings; there is a good orchard and fine grove
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WORK YOUR STALLIONS.

The stallion season is now over and many owners, not having time to give their horses proper exercise, will allow them to remain idle during the Why not put them to work, if there is any work for horses to do? If this is done, they will gain in health if there is any work for horses to do?

If this is done, they will gain in health and vigor, and be much better fitted for the season the next year. We mention this now because it will give the farmers who patronize these horses an opportunity of knowing what they are really worth for agricultural purposes. The fact that a horse is big and fat and heavy is no certain indication that he is worth very much for a work horse. It is actual working that not only gives evidence of power, but that develops power.

The science of breeding horses would be immensely advanced, if at all our fairs we could have walking and pulling matches between draft stallions. Why not? These draft stallions are used for the production of draft horses; why not show their worth by actual trial? How can you expect to develop the bony and muscular system of the draft horse without doing draft work? How can you expect to develop the pulling instinct unless the horse actually pulls?

Farmers ought to demand of stallioners that they give tests of the ability of the sire to do what they expect the progeny to do. This in itself would weed out a great many worthless hulks, stallions that go on their size, possibly on their pedigrees, real or fictitious, but that can not do the work for which draft horses are supposed to be bred.

Of course very few stallioners would want to submit their horses to a test of this kind; but if farmers demand it, as they should, they will either have to submit to the test or go out of business. A horse that has not the strength or disposition to do draft work when opportunity offers, is not fit to be the sire of draft horses, no matter how much he weighs, or how fine he looks, or how high sounding a pedigree he sports.

Let us put the test of performance as far as possible on all our breeds of live stock. The success which has been attained in the breeding of standard bred horses is due largely to the fact that their merit rests on performance and not on pounds or good looks. vigor, and be much better fitted

KEEPING THE YOUNG FOLKS INTERESTED.

To Wallaces' Farmer: Years ago I bought a wee small pig Years ago I bought a wee small pig for seventy-five cents. She was my own personal property and when she was one year old her ten little Chester Whites sold for two dollars each and she brought fifteen dollars. Give your boys and girls a pig and furnish them with feed to grow it. It will help to solve the problem of making them contented on the farm. Children like to be counted in as having an interest in some kind of business and in that way they can buy their own books and to be counted in as having an interest in some kind of business and in that way they can buy their own books and have a little pocket money. It will pay in the long run. Now that you are old and have time to look at the lonesome farm from which the boys have gone away in disgust, look back and see if you cannot find the reason they went away. Did you make their farm life all it should be, or did you treat them as money making machines, and when you had worked them hard through the season hide every cent of their earnings in your pocket till they were old enough to leave you for some place where they could have their own money. When if you had made comrades and co-partners of them in work and leisure you might have them still with you.

A little girl tended a pen of five pigs all summer. They were fine and she was promised the price of one when they were fit for market. They were sold for fifty-five dollars, but her father told her he could not let his children manage his pocket book, and she got no share in the sale money. She

dren manage his pocket book, and she got no share in the sale money. She took no further interest in feeding

pigs.

Her little friend was given a Jersey calf. She was taught that all the little helfer calves it might raise should be her own. She is now seventeen years old and is the sole owner of four fine Jersey cows. She is the dairy maid on that farm and could not be induced to give up farm life.

SUBSCRIBER.

SUBSCRIBER.

Countless Rich Acres Wait for You

Only \$25 from Omaha to many points in California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho via the Union Pacific railroad-"the safe road to travel." Low, one-way colonist rates—in effect every day from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1909, Hundreds of thousands of acres wait to make you prosperous.



Go west by the Overland while you can get land at a moderate price. Electric Block Signals-perfect roadbed. Dining car meals and service the "Best in the World." For free literature and information about rates, routes, etc., call on or address-

Jnion Pacific

"The Safe Road to Travel"

E. L. LOMAX, D. P. A., U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb. J. W. TURTLE, T. P. A., 310 W. 5th St., Des Moines, la

MINNESOTA FARMS

M. E. RUTHERFORD & CO., Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota

For Young Farmers For Tenant Farmers

We are authorized by the owners to close out about 4,000 acres of choice farming lands located in eastern Nebraska and northern Missouri and now held under one ownership. These lands will be sold in tracts to wait the wants of purchasers from 40 acres up on very easy payments, with a small cash payment, and possession given March 1st, 1910. It is a great chance to get a good farm and get the rise in value while paying for it.

If you are interested and mean business write us at once and full particulars will be furnished.

Bank of Malvern, Malvern, lows

Choice Improved Farm for Sale

225 acres on Interurban Ry., 10 miles from Des Moines. Side track and station on farm, within 600 feet of house. Fenced and cross fenced with wire. Land lays fine, a gentle slope to s. e., good drainage, tiled, small creek fed by spring and tiles. Water year around. Farm water system, reservoir and wind-mill. All can be plowed, rich black sandy loam soil and yellow clay subsoil. Hot air furnace and cellar in house. Barn 25236—16 ft. post, basement, corn crib, chicken house, implement house 25240, scales, cattle shed 25330. Address L. E. SAM PPON, 3222 Utica Bidg..

Des Moines, Iowa

E. E. McGALL, Winterset, Iowa

An Ideal Home for Sale

180 or 260-acre farm in Palo Alto County, Iowa: all except 50 acres thoroughly drained; 2½ miles from town; improvements worth 57 000; school 50 rods; 11-room house, heated by furnace; good barn and outbuildings; good grove and young orchard. Price 450 per acre. Good terms. Address

BOX 198, Pocahontas, Iowa A HALF SECTION

2½ miles from Carpenter, Iowa. Good land. Improvements mostly new. A bargain at \$72.50. Easy terms.

A HALF SECTION

miles from Austin, Minn. As good land as you er saw. Improvements fair. \$65.00 per acre. A nuine bargain. R. W. BARCLAY, Mason City, Iowa

200 ACRES

One of the finest farms in Miami County, Kansas, 50 miles from Kansas City. Is worth \$100 per acre, but for a quick sale will take \$50 per acre.

SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas

COUTHERN MANNESSOTA FARMAN. The best bargains in improved isnds obtainable, for sale. Good improvements, good locations. Best kind of grain and stock farms. Prices run from \$35 to \$60 acre. You'll like our country. Come up and look it over. If you can't come, write. CROSHY, BURNIP & WHITE, MONITYOUND MINNESSOR.

A RARE CHANCE | New Madrid Banner Corn County In Missouri

40,000 acres of improved and unimproved lands. Prices \$12.50 per acre and up. Tracts 40 acres and up. Terms 14 to 14 down. Every acre lies level, rich black sandy soil, will grow any year with good cultivation 60 to 100 bushels corn. 20 to 40 bushels wheat. 5 to 7 crops Alfalfa, always a fruit crop. No failures of anything. Many have bought and moved there from the Corn Belt in Illinois, Indians and Ohio. Don't fall to investigate. Literature free on application. S. E. Newhouse, 419 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Two Good Farms

one of \$20 and the other 160, both well improved.
Would consider exchange on smaller farms. Some
good income property to exchange for land.
I have several farms for sale that are bargains,
among them is some stock farms, that are especially
good bargains. For full particulars write me at
Clarlon, 'owa.

T. B. SARGEANT.

READ THIS

J. L. GRISWOLD, DODGE CENTER, MINNESOTA

A Crop of Alfalfa

From 80 acres of our Eastern Colorado rainfall land, near the big city of Denver, pays for the land and a six room house in one year. This is also a fine wheat, oats, barley and potato country, and the best land anywhere for the price. You can buy in tracts from 40 acres up (to suit purchaser) from 615 to 625 and 830 per acres. For particulars address Colorado Farm Land Association, 279 Dearborn 8t., CHICAGO, Hilmols or 311 Trust Building, ROCKFORD ILLS.

120 Acres or more

My fine farm of 560 acres (4 sets of buildings) is offered for sale, or will divide to suit.—We raise al-faifa (5 crops ayear), clover, wheat, corn and blue-grass and only 30 miles from Kansac City—

M. McDERMOTT, owner, Coleman, Cass county, Missouri.

FARM FOR SALE

Morris, Stevens County, Minnesota, 230 acres. Fine strong prairie soil: well planned rotations with fields fenced. Fine barn. Well equipped with stock and machinery. Equipment soid with farm or separately as desired. Six miles from a State Agricultural High School and branch experiment station. Offered at half price of lowa, llinois or Indiana prairie land of the same quality. Address

C. B. RANDALL, Morris, Minnosota.

Minnesota Farms for Sale

Write us for maps and price lists.

Anderson Land Co., Willmar, Minn.

Ideal Stock Farm

And Beautiful Country Seat.

And Beautiful Louisity Seal. bargain price. 178 acres adjoining city of lilwater, Minnesota, and with fine atreet and trial content of the seal of the

E. M. KIERON & CO., ndicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE

OR EXCHANGE

pled gray Percheron stallion. Re-Weight 2050 pounds, a little aged, but ery way. Can't use him on territory, here being so many of his own fillies to

David H. Moran, Coal Valley, Ill.

IOWA FARMS FOR SALE

res of good land gently rolling but not rough, roductive soil, 5 room house, barn, crb, hog house, hen house, orchard, well and il. 40 acres fenced hog tight, and is a bargain

on where telectally sign, and is a signal ere good hack soil practically level, 3 miles wan. 6 room house, harn, new double crib, wan. 6 room house, harn, new double crib, 125 per acre. & Heredlin's Real Estate Agency, ne Tree (Johnson County), Iowa.

WISCONSIN Hardwood Ridge Lands

ood farming land in clover belt of central Wis-in, in Rusk and Sawyer countles; well located as altroads; near good markets and schools; at low es and on easy terms. Special discount of ten cent will be made on cash sales in October and

wember. Write for maps and information.
ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.,
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

MEXICO

SINALDA, the new California, winter arden of the United States, on So. Pac. Ry., is rawing the crowd with cheap land and big opportunities. 1:0 acres 65, 500 acres 85, 50 per acre. Terms: ank and Government references. W. S. HUNT, uliacan, Simulon, Mexico.

120 Acres to Trade for Auto

I have 120 acres good level land, % mile from good market town, 4 miles from Estherville, which will trade for good 5 or 7 passenger touring car. Land well improved. Car must be in A-1 condition. Give full discription. W. B. Randall, Estherville, is

Central Missouri Lands For Big Crops
Teh prairie farms, fair improvements, 840 to 670
per a-ve, easy terms; grows corn, wheat, cats, blue
grass, timothy, clover. On Ricck Island railroad, 80
miles east Kansas City, 200 west St. Louis. List and
particulars free. J. A. McConnel, Isonia, Mo.

74½ Agres 3 miles from Parsons, 8 room house, barn 17 head, good out buildings, plenty water, upsand, 60 acre cultivation, 25 acres pesture, soil gray losm, adapted for small grain, thmothy, clover and alfalfa, orchard. Price 86,000, 82,5-0 cash, balance 6% interest, long time. This is an excellent truck farm. MUTIAL REALTY, 1921 Main 84. Parsons, Kannaas.

TO CLOSE ESTATE

189 acres, deep, rich, smooth, sandy loam, corn and over quality, well improved, good water, fruit, etc. wn and school close. Price for quick sale \$8,000, asy terms. I usurated farm bulletin. Sugene. . Thomson, Crawford Bldg., Sedalia, Mo.

800-Acre Lafayette Co. Mo. Farm

Improvements \$15.000. No waste land. All corn and hut 50 acres. 400 acres grew 32,000 bus. of corn one year. Big corn crow on it now. Adjoins Mo. acific Railroad station. Buyers investigate. Price 75 an acre; easy terms. J. H. LIPSCOMB, 306 idelity Trust Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.

330 A. for Sale in Monona Co., la. les from two towns, with small improvement black soil, a drainage ditch going through, 2 s broke, the treat in grass, all level; it will drained. Price 45 per acre. For informations one First bisEst, Onawa, town

FOR SALE

My farm lying ½ mile south of Excello, Mo., good improvements, lays nice, all in cultivation. A fin farm for sale cheap. For description and price write J. E. Mennedy, Excello, Mo.

800-ACRE FARM

for full description and list of land.

Kansas. Two good farms to rent.

MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kas.

FARM FOR SALE

1280 acre improved, 900 under cultivation. Address A. W. WILKINS, 215 Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS.

A handsome galvanized from barn cupola, constructed with especial reference to the ventilation of the barn, is advertised on page 21 of this issue.

A unique and artistic candlestick is advertised on page 14 by the Carl Hirsch & Sons Iron and Rail Co., U. S. Dept. 78, St. Louis, Mo. As will be seen from the illustration this candle stick is made from an army bayonet. Turn to the advertisement and notice the illustration.

Salvet, the medicated salt which is advertised on another page of this issue is not only a vermifuge but a tonic and conditioner. The manufacturers claim for it that it will stimulate the appetite and aid digestion and keep the stock healthy and vigorous. They would like to have readers of Wailaces' Farmer give it a 60-days' trial, and they offer to send a supply sufficient to last that length of time to any of our readers who will fill out the coupon printed in the advertisement and mail it to the S. R. Fell, Co., Dept. W., Cleveland, O.

Parties who contemplate a western trishould get in touch with the nearest l'nion Pacific agent and secure the low one-way colonist rates over that line. These rates are in effect up until October 15th. The Union Pacific has gotten out a lot of very attractive booklets and folders giving information concerning farm lands along its line. These can be ob-

se rates are in enert up unto October.

The Union Pacific has gotten out to fivery attractive booklets and fold-giving information concerning farm is along its line. These can be obed by addressing E. L. Lomax, Dist Passenger Agent, Omaha, Nebraska, J. W. Turtle, Traveling Passenger nt, 310 West Fifth street, Des Moines, a.

A kerosene, not a gasoline, engine, is livertised on page 23 of this week's isse by the Detroit Engine Works, No. 9 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich. The anufacturers offer to send the "Detroit" i free trial to prove the claims they ake for it. The fuel used is common rosene oil. The engine is very simple de asily run. The manufacturers oftr to refund the money and pay the light both ways if it does not meet ery claim they make for it. They offer send their free catalogue to any read-of Wallaces' Farmer who will write em at the above address.

to send their free catalogue to any readrear of Wallaces' Farmer who will writethem at the above address.

The Sandwich Portable grain elevator,
made by the Sandwich Manufacturing
Company, 116 Main street, Sandwich Minois, effectually does away with the most
disagreeable job connected with corn
husking—the emptying of the wagon.
With this dump all that is necessary is
to drive the wagon in place, hitch the
team to the sweep, and in a few moments
the corn is transferred from the wagon
to the crib. The saving in waste alone
ought to more than pay interest on the
cost of the dump, to say nothing of the
large amount of saving in time and labor.
A note to the Sandwich Manufacturing
Company will bring full information.
Before determining finally on the sort
of a roof to use on any building which
may need new roofing or re-roofing this
fall, it will be worth your while to write
to H. W. Huttig, president of the Huttig
Manufacturing Company, 806 Second
street, Muscatine, Iowa, and secure samples and other information concerning the
Green Flag Spar roofing. This is an
asphalt roofing which needs no coating
either at the time of laying or afterwards, is as near fire-proof as a roofing
of this sort can possibly be, is pilable,
easily laid, cheaper and better than shingles, and makes a water-proof and windproof roof. You can learn all about it
and the prices charged by addressing Mr.
Huttig as above.

A VALUABLE ADVERTISEMENT.

A VALUABLE ADVERTISEMENT.

A VALUABLE ADVERTISEMENT.

If any reader of Wallaces' Farmer has it in mind to build either a house, barn, or other building on the farm this fall, the large advertisement of the Gordon-Van Tine Company, 1801 Case street, Davenport, Iowa, which will be found on page 13 of this issue, contains a lot of three houses constructed according to the plans and with the lumber furnished by this concern. The price for the lumber and mill work used in these houses is plainly stated in the advertisement. These are simply samples of the many house plans The Gordon-Van Tine Company will gladly furnish to any reader of Wallaces' Farmer who will write them and enclose ten cents for postage and mailing. Their splendld facilities for getting out lumber and mill work for building purposes, combined with the enormous amount of business they do, enables this company to make prices very much lower than our readers will be able to get from their local dealers. In addition to supplying complete bills of material for houses and barns they make a specialty of all sorts of mill work, and can furnish promptly any size and style of window, door, or other mill work desired. Their complete catalogue ought to be in every farmer's home. In the lower right-hand corner of the advertisement will be found a coupon which can be used in ordering this catalogue. We urge our readers to read this advertisement carefully. It will mean money in their pockets.

HOW TO BUILD BUILDINGS OF CONCRETE.

CONCRETE.

Readers of Wallaces' Farmer who have been contemplating putting up buildings of any kind of concrete or who desire to know how to make concrete for sidewalks, floors, and various other purposes, should by all means have the 160-page booklet which the Atlas Portland Cement Company, of Dept. 15, 30 Broad street, New York, have Issued under the title of "Concrete Construction About the Home and On the Farm." This booklet gives many illustrations of buildings that the farmer can put up himself on the farm, and so reliable is it in the Information it contains with regard to the mixing of cement and the uses thereof that it has been used as a text book at a number of the agricultural schools, generally being considered the best thing that has been published regardless of

price on the usages of cement. The Atlas Portland Cement Company are sending out this booklet absolutely free to those who ask for it, mentioning their advertisement in Wallaces' Farmer. They are the manufacturers of Atlas Portland cement, a cement that is recognized everywhere as strictly standard. It is uniform in quality, color, and strength. Any of our readers who ask for Atlas Portland cement will know that they are getting as good cement as can be purchased anywhere. The United States government bought four million five hundred thousand barrels of Atlas Portland cement for the Panama canal. The Atlas Portland Cement Company point out that the man who buys just one bag secures the same quality of cement, as there is only one quality of Atlas, and that is the best that can be made. Be sure and ask for their booklet if you are at all interested in putting up buildings of cement on the farm, or if you want to make a feeding floor, concrete posts, etc.

on the farm, or if you want to make a feeding floor, concrete posts, etc.

BUY YOUR WIFE A KITCHEN RANGE

No farm home that does not already have a thoroughly satisfactory kitchen range should be without one. They add much to the comfort of the housewife in preparing the meals, as they have all the conveniences that it is possible to have in a stove. A kitchen range that has been recognized as a standard for many years, and which is giving satisfaction in thousands of farm homes, is the Majestic, made by the Majestic Manufacturing company, of Dept. 40, St. Louis, Missouri. In their half page advertisement in this issue the Majestic Manufacturing Company illustrate four Majestic ranges, and give the points of superiority which they claim to be distinctive with the Majestic. They point out that the Majestic has a fifteen-gallon call-copper movable reservoir, that will heat the water while breakfast is cooking for those not having water connection. They also make mention of the fact that the ovens are riveted air-tight, which insures perfect baking, and that bread in a Majestic oven browns evenly all over without burning. The advertisement, however, makes mention of these various points, and we simply call the attention of our readers who do not already have a range in their home thereto, and urge them to investigate the Majestic range and the satisfaction it has given in farm homes. The Majestic Manufacturing Company have issued a beautiful illustrated catalogue which they will be glad to send to any of our readers on request. Their ranges are sold by good dealers in almost every town, and if you would like to investigate the Majestic in stock, the Majestic Manufacturing Company want you to write them, and they will see that you are supplied. Read their advertisement carefully and, as a special favor to us, mention Wallaces' Farmer when writing for their booklet with regard to Majestic ranges to which we call attention.

BUY GOOD CLOTHES.

BUY GOOD CLOTHES.

BUY GOOD CLOTHES.

The farmer, when buying a suit of clothes for himself or for his boy will find it the most satisfactory to buy clothes of established reputation. It doesn't pay to buy cheap clothes, as they are never satisfactory. On the other hand, good clothes wear much longer and always look better and prove more satisfactory, and those who buy them find them much more economical in the long run. A firm that has been making clothes that have given the best of satisfaction for a good many years is the David Adler & Sons Clothing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Their clothes are sold by good dealers in almost every town. The prices on both suits and overcoats range from \$15\$ to \$35\$. Their clothes are made of the best class of materials and by expert tailors, and they are up-to-date in both style and quality. The David Adler & Sons Clothing Company are running a series of advertisements in our paper which we take pleasure in calling attention to, as we believe that our readers who buy Adler clothes will be more than pleased with the satisfaction they give. The Adler people have issued a book of styles which will prove interesting to the men and boys desiring to buy either suits or overcoats this fall. They will be pleased to mall it free of charge to any reader of Wallaces' Farmer who mentions the paper when writing them. Look up their advertisement, and write them at once.

BUY A GRAIN CLEANER.

Wallaces' Farmer has frequently advised its readers in the editorial columns to buy a grain cleaner and to clean and grade all seed before planting. A fanning mill or a grader and cleaner which has been quite extensively used on western farms is the Chatham, made by the Manson Campbell Company, of Detroit, Michigan, and who offer to send it out on thirty days' trial freight prepaid to the buyer's station. They have issued a booklet telling all about their liberal offer, and also about the grader and the work it will do, and they want every reader of Wallaces' Farmer who does not already have a grader and eleaner on his farm to write for their booklet, and to investigate carefully their claims for the Chatham fanning mill. Their advertisement appears in this issue, and either a letter or postal card request will bring the catalogue.

THE GUARANTEED OLDS GASOLINE

THE GUARANTEED OLDS GASOLINE ENGINE.

THE GUARANTEED OLDS GASOLINE ENGINE.

A gasoline engine that is absolutely guaranteed against breakage from any cause whatsoever within one year from the date of shipment from the factory is the Olds, made by the J. B. Seager Engine Works, formerly the Olds Gas Power Company, of 90? Seager street, Lansing, Michigan. In their special advertisement in this issue they point out some of the many reasons why the Olds gasoline engines have given such good satisfaction in the hands of the farmer, and they want every reader of Wallaces' Farmer to look up this advertisement and read it carefully and to write for their new catalogue, which gives their proposition on Olds gasoline engines. Their engine is not high in price when the quality of the engine and the work it will do are considered. The man who buys

it does not take any chances, as it has stood the test of years of hard usage, and will do the work which it is claimed it will do. Their catalogue tells all about their engines, and Mr. Seager, the general manager of the Seager Engine Works, wants you to be sure and ask for it, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer. Read their advertisement.

their advertisement.

GOOD CANADA LANDS FOR SALE.

In ordering a large advertisement offering desirable lands in southern Alberta, Canada, for sale, the O. W. Kerr Company, of 16 Nicollet avenue and Third street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, write: "The crop in southern Alberta is not only a large one, but the average yield is good in almost every district. The quality of the wheat is excellent according to the latest reports; in fact, it has been stated by high authorities with regard to strength and color that it is the best in many years. The grain weighs well, the general weight being 62 to 63 pounds to the measured bushel, the kernels are well formed and of good color, and there has been practically no smut in the grain marketed so far. Good yields of winter wheat are reported. W. H. Backman of Sterling, claims to have fifty bushels to the acre. Mr. Erown, on the Patching Farm, at Coaldale, says his will average 47½ bushels to the acre. The Couldale district reports big yields of spring wheat and oats. Thus it seems that the sunny southern Alberta advertised so extensively by us is making good. They will be glad to send full information with reference to this district to those who are desiring canada farm lands. If you are at all interested in Canadian lands, we suggest that you write the O. W. Kerr Company, mentioning the paper. GOOD CANADA LANDS FOR SALE.



Commissioner of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia.

IOWA LAND

150 Acres, adjoins city of Clarion, one half mile from court house; smooth rich soil; no buildings; big snap 45.00 per acre. 140 acres. 25 miles from Clarion county seat of Wright county; small buildings, 477.56 per acre. 320 acre farm 485.00 big snap. B. H. EYLEH, Clarion, 10wa.

TWO GOOD IOWA FARMS FOR SALE. One contains 267 acres joining the city of Estherville, county seat, population over 4000. The other contains 105 acres, also a fine herd of Galloway cattle, headed by lmp. Starlight of Thornichiii 2534 (8550). Call on or address E. D. Converse, "owmer", Estherville, Iowa, 1005 N. 6th street.

Bargains in Missouri Farms

Write me for what you want. I have all sizes and descriptions at prices and terms to suit.

C. H. ADAIR,
Route II Rockwille, Mo.

FARM 220 ACRES

I'M miles from La Belle, good house, good barn, splendid good orchard, 180 acres nice plow land, balance blue grass. a little bit rolling, all fenced and cross fenced, in La Belle High School district. Land all around selling from \$75 to 180 per acre. Price 347.55 per acre. Must be sold to settle estate. Easy terms. Call no or address.

J. S. TAYLOR, LA BELLE, MISSOURI.

Mississippi Farms for Sale

1.040 acres in the famous Prairie Belt of Noxubee County, ave miles from town. Improvements unsur-passed. Price \$30.00 per acre. P. H. HUNTESS, R. F. D. 5, Macon, Miss.

FOR SALE

By owner, 160 acres of good lowa land, improve near good town, church and school. Hural mai telephone, etc. In kinggold, county, Iowa. Address BOX 55, Tingley, Iowa.

lowa Farms The best in the state for the money. A few myron Converse, Trence, Jayron Converse, Cresco, Jowa.

IOWA FARM 184.5 acres, smooth, black, miles from good county seat town and 2 miles from railroad, in best part of fows. All in timothy and clover, fened, no other improvements. Price 870.00 per acre, reasonable terms. For particulars write A. G. BAUDER, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Texas Land for Cattle herd of registered cattle to start herd on big ranch. Write, BENI. TANNEH, Cedar Hapids. In.

lowa Farms for Sale and Rent

in Adair, Madison, Guthrie and Dalias counties, ne Stuart, Iowa. Black loam, from two to three fe deep, good clay subsoil. Prices reasonable. Wri for particulars to S. MONAHAN, Stuart, Iowa.

MICHIGAN FARMN-All sizes and prices, casy terms, near good achools, churches, R. F. D., telephone, clay loam soll; list free. The Evans, Hot. Co., Fremont, Mich.

300 acres well improved land, Britton, S. D. Sac rifice sale \$30 per acre; also quarter section wild, \$25. A. J. McMahon, Endicott, St. Paul, Minn

KENE 320 sure wheat and dairy farm for sale by owner. Send for full description. G. L. Fair-banks, Hettinger, N. D.

IOWA, Kansas and Oklahoma farms, also prairie land. Get our prices before you buy.

A. R. Swartz & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa.

A MISSOURI ROTATION.

A Nebraska correspondent, who has taken part of the animal husbandry course in the Iowa Agricultural College and has bought a farm in Missouri, 120 acres, 90 of which is in grass, asks our opinion to a proposed rotation. He expects to make hogs and sheep his main specialty, keeping ten brood sows and breeding twice a year, selling his February litters in November and his August litters in May. He proposes to buy western ewes at the Missouri River markets, breeding them to Down rams for February and selling the product in July. With this in mind he proposes to divide his 120 acres into eight fields and adopt the following system of rotation: First year, corn sowed to rape at the last plowing; second year, potatoes on half the field, cow peas on the other half; third year, corn sowed to rotation. He expects to make hogs

at the last plowing; second year, potatoes on half the field, cow peas on the other half; third year, corn sowed to wheat in September; fourth year, sow to clover and timothy early in the spring; fifth year, hay; sixth, seventh and eighth years, pasture. He would prefer a six year rotation, but thinks he must have two crops of corn in order to provide corn for his hogs. He asks what we think of this plan.

His plan, it will be seen, involves two crops of corn, one of potatoes and cow peas, and allows the land, to be used four years in hay and pasture. The only change we would suggest would be reversing the second and third years. Our reason for this suggestion would be that he will get a better seed bed for wheat on potatoes than on corn. Potatoes furnish the best seed bed we know of for winter wheat, with the least trouble, and there would be no trouble in getting the field of cow pea stubble in fine shape with the disk without plowing. He will undoubtedly have to buy a good deal of corn for his hogs unless he sells them as stockers in the fall and spring instead of finishing them. This, however, is a minor detail. On the whole we think the full rotation is a good one for that locality and for many others.

THE TIME TO SOW WINTER WHEAT.

central Illinois correspondent asks how late we advise drilling wheat in his locality.

As pointed out heretofore, north of

As pointed out heretofore, north of latitude 42 we would not advise sowing winter wheat later than the first week of October, and would prefer sowing it earlier, any time after the middle of September. In the southern part of our territory, say in south central Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, we would prefer sowing it after the first of October, and further west it may be sown still later.

There are two reasons for sowing it earlier in the northern sections. First, it has a better opportunity to cover the ground and protect itself during the winter; and second, there is not the danger of the Hessian fly that there is in the more southern countries, where wheat is grown in larger acreage. The further south, the longer time the wheat has to provide itself with protection for the winter. winter.

THE NEWSPAPER REPORTER AT THE STOCK SHOW.

From an exchange, a daily newspaper, we clip the following graphic account of the pure bred stock show at the fair as reported by a "rapid fire" the fair as reported by a "rapid fire" newspaper reporter, evidently city bred and working under orders to "get four columns of copy out of the fair." We wonder if this is about what the average city cousin sees at the stock show. Here is what the newspaper reporter says:

"Man may be the supreme head of the animal kingdom, but the kings of animals today are at the fine stock show at the fair. Royalty on four legs, the bluest of blue-blooded stock is on exhibition, and right royally looks ask-

hibition, and right royally looks ask-ance at mere man as he peeks and pokes and criticises

"There's something not exactly right something that places the lord of all



The Kissel Manure Spreader Box

can be used on any ordinary wagon truck. Don't tie up your money in expensive wagon gears.

WE GUARANTEE

that the Kissel when loaded can easily be drawn by two horses.

The heaviest load cannot break it, because no cast iron is used. Every iron part is mal-

It will spread as well as the highest priced

complete spreader on the market and better than any other spreader box.

You will save from \$30.00 to \$60.00 on the purchase price. The increase in fertility of your soil will pay for this spreader in one season if you spread fifty to eighty loads.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Only spreader box built with all malleable iron parts instead of cast iron.

The KISSEL has the simplest, most effective feed mechanism ever used on any spreader.

Box 16 inches high, greater capacity than any other

wagon box spreader; adjustable to any width gear; flaring box, reducing friction, making lighter draft, doing away with the need of a force feed attachment; uniform spreading assured even on windy days by our double steel rake. Sixty days' trial right on your own farm.

Complete manure spreader without truck, consisting of wagon box, driving mechanism, driving chains, two sprocket wheels for wagon wheels with adjustable bolts and clamps for attaching them, and, in fact, everything shown in the large illustration except the truck. Mud lugs are extra and furnished only when ordered and the proper price is allowed. Complete instructions for putting together and operating accompany each machine. Shipped knocked down so as to secure the lowest possible freight rates from our factory in Southeastern Wisconsin.

All the features and points of superiority are fully explained in our latest big Spreader Circular No. 65W10, a copy of which is waiting for you. Ask for it today and we will send you at the same time a valuable booklet giving results of government investigations on the value of barnyard manure.

SEARS.ROEBUCK AND CO

creation below lordly animals, in the women, too, humbly bow to the cloven hoof. All interest centered today in the pens of cattle, sheep and hogs, and in the stables of blooded horses at the grounds.

Breeders and fanciers who had come

fair grounds.

"Breeders and fanciers who had come hundreds of miles to see what is said to be the most comprehensive stock show ever held in this section of the country, swarmed in and around the stock pens and tents, thinking nothing, talking nothing else but the merits of that breed of steer, and this strain of hog and that blood of sheep.

"Persons who knew but little of the fine points of a horse or a bull or a ram or a boar, talked and looked wisely and were as anxious to see and to learn as those more expert. Men whose appearances indicated professional or mercantile pursuits, women and girls daintily dressed, tramped over the soft ground around the judges' rings this morning, patted what looked to be the side of a horse, but what really was the flank of a horse, gurgled about the satiny skins, bulking muscles and regal mien of these, the beasts of the fields.

"Judging of blooded bulls began early this morning in a large tent. To the

this morning in a large tent.

stirring strains of the band, awards were made, while hundreds stood by, each judging for himself and awaiting anxiously the official verdict.

"Slowly and majestically, every step seemingly a condescension, six Shorthorn bulls were led before the judge, and eyed him arrogantly, snorting the while and pawing the ground.

"Feeling the backbone, poking his finger in flesh hard almost as a rock, caressing flank and foreleg and shoulder and neck, standing a few paces off and sizing all the good and bad points in an animal, the judge was in all eyes, and his final word was hung upon not only by owner and exhibitor, but by onlooker as well.

"Following the decision by a short speech, he sketched an imaginary

"Following the decision by a short speech, he sketched an imaginary chart on one massive bull's body, and laid out sirloins and porterhouses and roast beef, showing wherein each animal was most valuable. Fineness of bone, closeness to ground, breadth and thickness and say developdepth and thickness and sex development were points considered. Looking one slobbering bull squarely in the eye, the judge decided he was most masculine and rated him accordingly. "Ratings were made and then the positions of the bulls were changed a number of times, as the judge found

better points in the individual animals, Finally the line was formed and at the head, eyes half-closed in seeming con-tempt, stood an immense brindle bull. The bull looked at the man at his nose, shook his nose and the man, and then the two began the dignified march back to the barn.

the two began the dignined march back to the barn.

"From the judging tent, the crowds sauntered in and around the stables, and the sheep and hog pens. Long rows of stalls containing small fortunes on four legs lined either side of the horse barns, and although many in the crowds were anxious to see just what an equine king looked like they kept a safe distance from the business end of that same king.

"But they're gentle and mild-eyed and kindly and simple. Though kings and queens they don't snort or prance or cavort like others of royal blood, but maintain a quiet demeanor, taking what by right is theirs, the admiration and respect of thousands.

"Groomed until their skins shone like

"Groomed until their skins shone like "Groomed until their skins shone like satin, tails and manes braided and ribboned, fetlocks and hoofs in perfect condition, Belgians and Percherons and German Coach and Shires and Clyde; calmly stood in their stalls and seemed to take the compliments of the crowd as a mere matter of course.

ON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES -Until You investigate "The Master Workman" 2 in 1 Two-Cylinder Gasoline Engine Line—"Built on the \$5,000-Automobile Principle" at Prices as Low as Single-Cylinder Engines. In vestigate full 2 to 25-H.P., to best cut your needs. We will give you full agents discount net price—30 bays Free Trial—Satisfaction or Money Back—direct from factory. Get 8 in 1 Engine Cylinder Engine Wile us. WITHOUT THE AGENTS' DISCOUNT ON PRICE—BOOKS FREE THE TEMPLE ENGINE MFG. CO. (Our 57(th Year-

DATES CLAIMED FOR LIVE STOCK SALES

Oct. 11. T. A. Davenport, Belmond, Ia. Oct. 11. D. P. Rickabaugn, Sheridan, 18. J. L. Reece, New Providence, Ia. 14. Wm. A. Hale, Anamosa, Ia. 15. D. E. Hedges, Central City, Ia. 15. Robert Fullerton, Correctionville, Ia. Oct. 19. Fricke Bros., State Center, Ia. Oct. 20. Harmon & Mansfield, Rhodes. Ia.

Oct. 20. Harmon & Mansheld, Rhodes, Ia. Oct. 21. Lewis Bros., Marshalltown, Ia. Oct. 21. Lewis Bros., Marshalltown, Ia. Oct. 21. Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids, Ia., sale at Sloux City, Ia. Oct. 22. Geo. M. Rooney, Swaledale, Ia. Oct. 25. J. F. Stevenson, Hancock, Ia. Oct. 28. W. B. Riggs, Mt. Sterling, Ill. Oct. 29. C. L. McClellan, Lowden, Ia. Oct. 29. Warren County Short-norn Breeders' Association, Indianola, Ia. Nov. 1. T. J. Wornall & Sons, Liberty, Mo.

Mo.

Mo.

Mo.

2. J. T. Judge, Carroll, Ia.

ov. 2. Meadow Lawn Stock Farm, N.

P. Clarke, Mgr., St. Cloud, Minn., sale
at South Omaha, Neb.

ov. 4. Carpenter & Ross, D. R.

Hanna, and F. W. Harding, at Sioux

ov. 4. Calpara, and F. W. Harung, — City, Ia. ov. 5. Cookson Bros., West Branch, Ia.

Nov. 9. Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Nov. 9. Ed Slemmons, Iowa City, Ia.

Nov. 10. F. A. Schaefer & Son, Raleigh, Ia.

12. Ia. Smith & Barnhart, South Engusn. Ia. ov. 13. J. D. Peterson, Anita, Ia. ov. 18. F. A. Edwards, Webster City, Ia.

18. J. S. Fawcett & Son, Spring-le, Ia.
6. J. A. Richardson, Wall Lake, Ia.
7. John Rasmess, Lake City, Ia.
7. J. S. Farnham and George E.
17d, Chatsworth, Ia.
8. Hector Cowan, Paulina, Ia.
9. John Kopp, Gaza, Ia.
10. Claus Struve & Sons, Manning,

Claus Struve & Sons, Maining.
L. B. Converse, Windom, Minn.
C. W. Daws & Son, Harlan, Ia.
John Lister, Conrad, Ia.
Ward Wilson, Traer, Ia.
H. B. Bates, Orient, Ia.
W. J. McLean, Rock Valley, Ia.
Cerwinske Bros., Rockford, Ia. 10. 13. 14. 15. 16. 22. 22.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

12. American Royal sale, Kansas ly, Mo. City, Mo. Oct, 12. H. & J. Carmichael, Earling, Ia. Oct, 13. H. Carmichael & Son, Earling, Ia.

pet. 13. H. Carmichael & Son, Earling, Ia. 12. 14. L. M. Bruner and Green Bros., Toledo, Ia., M. A. Judy, Manager. 16t. 21. Lakeside Farm, Storm Lake, Ia., L. H. LaMar, Manager. 16t. 22. H. B. Smith, Odebolt, Ia. 16v. 11. Breeders' Sale Co., Blooming ton, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill. 16v. 3. Rosenfeld & Siverly, Kelly, Ia. 16v. 4. W. J. Miller, Newton, Ia. 16v. 5. M. D. Korns, Hartwick, Ia. 16v. 18. L. C. & V. A. Hodgson, Luverne, Minn. 16t. 15. W. H. Jones, Quimby, Ia. 16t. 15. W. H. Jones, Quimby, Ia. 16t. 15. W. H. Jones, Quimby, Ia. 16t. 18t. M. H. Donebe, Halbrook, Ia.

Dec. 18. W. H. Jonohoe, Holbrook, Ia. March 10. M. H. Donohoe, Holbrook, Ia. March 11. Wm. Cash, Williamsburg, Ia. March 16. Breeders' sale, Wall Lake, Ia., M. A. Martin, Sale Manager. PERCHERONS.
Oct. 12. Patterson-Erickson Co., Worthington, Minn.
Oct. 14. Glenn Pierce, dispersion sale, Colfax, Ill.
Nov. 10. E. J. Heisel, Fremont, Ia.
Nov. 11. W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.
Nov. 14. T. Lakewood Farm, Rock Rapids, Ia., sale at Sloux City, Ia.
Nov. 30. M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Ia.
Dec. 1. A. J. Glick & Son, Clarence, Ia.
Dec. 9. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Ia. Dec. 28, H. C. Lowrey, Nevada, Ia., sale at State Fair Grounds, Des Moines, Ia. POLAND-CHINAS.
Oct. 12. Cox & Hollinrake, Keithsburg, Ill.

12. Cox & Hollinrake, Keithsburg,
13. Ira Cottingham, Eden, Ill.
14. Stewart Bros., Hanna City, Ill.
15. E. Gritters, Hull, Ia.
15. E. C. Caverly, Toulon, Ill.
28. J. T. Molloy, Albion, Ia., sale at arshalltown, Ia.
18. Ruebel Bros., Marathon, Ia.
19. Mastodon bred sow sale, W. W. heeler, Harlan, Ia.
3. E. Gritters, Hull, Ia.
10. W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Ia.
18. C. C. Polly, Whiting, Ia.
24. Ruebel Bros., Marathon, Ia.
24. Mastodon Poland-Chinas, W. DUROC JERSEYS.

DUROC JERSEYS.
C. W. Huff, Mondamin, Ia.
Edmonds, Shade & Co., Kings-Edmonds, Snade & Co., Kings
L. L. Atwood, Langdon, Ia.
C. M. Stout, Rose Hill, Ia.
A. A. Lein, Story City, Ia.
A. L. Mossman, Radeliffe, Ia.
O. L. Mossman, Polk City, Ia.
Alex McCurdy, Alta, Ia.
Jas. Williams, Marcus, Ia.
Geo. E. Wall. Cherokee, Ia.
Chas. Beerman, Webster City

Jan. 17. Chas. Beerman, Webster City, Ia.
Jan. 18. W. J. Ferrell, Webster City, Ia.
Jan. 26. R. C. Veenker, George, Ia.
Jan. 27. J. O. Reece & Co., Eldora, Ia.
Jan. 27. J. O. Reece & Co., Eldora, Ia.
Jan. 31. Cahill Bros., Rockford, Ia.
Feb. 1. Cerwinske Bros., Rockford, Ia.
Feb. 2. O. T. Balmat, Mason City, Ia.
Feb. 3. Purdy & Avery, Mason City, Ia.
Feb. 4. Will Banks, Burt, Ia.
Feb. 5. Perry Livengood, Castana, Ia.
Feb. 9. D. F. Counts, Mapleton, Ia.
Feb. 16. Lewis Prestin, Kiron, Ia.
Feb. 16. C. W. Huff, Mondamin, Ia.
CHESTER WHITES,
Jan. 28. A. A. Rogers, Inwood, Ia.

PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, FRENCH DRAFTS, SHIRES, CLYDESDALES, AND TROTTERS.
Oct. 26-27-28. Breeders' Sale Co., Bloom-ington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Manager, Ar-rowsmith, Ill. Feb. 1-2-3-4. Breeders' Sale Co., Bloom-ington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Manager, Ar-rowsmith, Ill.

HEREFORDS.

HEREFORDS.

Oct. 13. American Royal Hereford sale at Kansas City, Mo. Oct. 19. George M. Johnson, De Soto, Ia. Oct. 20. Edmonds, Shade & Co., Kingsley, Ia.
Oct. 21. W. E. Hemenway & Son and Morris Cook, Steward, Ill.
Nov. 2. Clark W. White, Vall, Ia.
Nov. 30. International Hereford sale at Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 21. Cook's Brookmont Farm, Odebolt, Ia.
Dec. 22. Table-backed Herefords, W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Ia.
Feb. 10. Table-backed Herefords, W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Ia.
POLLED DURHAMS.

Nov. 10. Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.
RED POLLS.

ton, III.. C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, III.

RED POLLS.

Jan. 19. Frank J. Clouse, Clare, Ia., sale at Sioux City, Ia.

GALLOWAYS.

Oct. 12. D. U. Weld, Windom, Minn.

POLAND-CHINAS, DUROC JERSEYS, BERKSHIRES, CHESTER WHITES, AND HAMPSHIRES.

Nov. 2-3. Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, III., C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, III.

ton, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

HEREFORDS. HOLSTEINS, AND
JERSEYS.
Nov. 12. Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Those who desire to make changes in or discontinue advertisements already running must have notice of such discontinuance or change reach us not later than Wednesday of the week preceding date of issue in order to be sure of same being made. The above also applies to advertisements requiring classification or special position. Our pages begin togo to the electrotyper on Thursday morning and no changes can be made after pages are made up. New advertisements, however, can usually be inserted if received as late as Monday morning of the week of issue.

FIELD NOTES.

REECE'S SHORT-HORN SALE NEXT WEEK.

Next Wednesday, October 13th, is the date for J. L. Reece's sixth annual Shorthorn sale, which he will hold at his fine home south of New Providence, Lowa. As stated last week, this is one of the best Short-horn offerings of the year, and we trust that our readers interested in good Short-horns, the kind that will make them money, will not overlook the sale. The final announcement appears this week on page 1292, and is a reminder that Mr. Reece is selling an extra good lot of young bulls and heifers sired by his show bull Royal Knight, who is illustrated in the announcement. It should not be overlooked, either, that Mr. Reece is including a lot of his best cows, and that they are bred to this superior Scotch bull who has proven himself a sire of show calves. A number of the cows have calves at foot, and some of these are rebred. Royal Knight is one of the best sons of the great March Knight, who has sired so many prize winners for C. E. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minnesota. Mr. Reece not only has a great bull in Royal Knight at the head of his herd, but he also has an exceptionally good class of breeding cows in the herd, among them being a noted Craibstone Baroness for which he paid a top price at one of John Rasmess sales, Mr. Rasmess having paid \$2,000 for her at a Bigler sale. She is not only a great cow individually, but has proven a very valuable breeder. Another noted cow in this herd is the Broadhooks cow Fair Duchess, imported by Flatt and sold to F. A. Edwards for \$1.550, who later put her in his sale as a special attraction and sold her at a top price to Mr. Reece. Several of the Royal Knight helfers are bred to a son of this royally bred Broadhooks cow. Among the young bulls in the sale that are very promising herd headers is a June yearling show calf of the popular Marr Missie family. He is called Royal Missie, and is a son of Royal Missie is Missie losk, by Fearless Victor, the well known Scotch bull that heads Hon. John Lister's herd. Royal Missie is a twin, and his dam is now raising twins again. She

that are fine, including Dora Marr 3d and her two daughters, Dora Marr 4th and Dora Marr 5th, the latter being a very fine September yearling and her sister is a two-year-old with a calf at foot. Dora Marr 3d is a daughter of Feerless Victor. The catalogue is out and should be in the hands of all interested in buying. Write for it, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer, Trains will be met at Lawn Hill, on the Northwestern, and at Union, on the Iowa Central railroad.

ANGUS CATTLE SALE AT TOLEDO, IOWA, OCTOBER 19TH.

ANGUS CATTLE SALE AT TOLEDO, 10WA, OCTOBER 19TH.

A joint sale of Angus cattle will be held at Toledo, Iowa, October 19th, by H. L. M. Bruner and Benjamin Greene & Sons, of that place. Mr. Bruner's herd is headed by Imp. Etifock, one of the best bred Ballindailoch Trojan Erleas in this country, and the sire of International winners. He is making a liberal consignment of the best breeding cows he has in the herd, and they are bred to Elilock or have calves at foot by him. His offering also includes a half dozen yearling daughters of Elifock that are choice, and also several young bulls by him. Greene Bros. Include their herd bull, Metz Marone, a son of Imp. Marone and out of one of W. J. Miller's show cows. He is a thick, smooth, short-legged fellow, now four years old, and is the sire of a lot of good calves in the herd. One of the special attractions consigned by Greene Bros. is the Blackbird cow Blackbird 5th of Quietdale, who was a member of H. J. Hess' show herd that won second at the International. She is now three years old, and is not only of the most popular breeding but is also of fine individual merit. Mr. Bruner includes one of his best Trojan Erica cows, and also her yearling son by Elifock. The cows is Grace Erica of Elmlawn, bred by James Williams, and sired by Coquette Prince, he by Imp. Proteros. The cow now has a calf at foot by Elifock. The cow is Grace Erica of Elmlawn, bred by James Williams, and sired by Coquette Prince, he by Imp. Proteros. The cow now has a calf at foot by Elifock. The cows being of more than average size. They are in good breeding condition and will be sold on their merits. For catalogue, address Mr. H. L. M. Bruner, Toledo, lowa, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer when writing.

RICKABAUGH'S SHORT-HORN SALE

Grand Wallaces: Farmer when writing.

RICKABAUGH'S SHORT-HORN SALE

NEXT MONDAY.

Our readers are again reminded of the
public sale of Short-horn cattle that will
be held by D. P. Rickabaugh, of Sheridan, Missouri, next Monday, October 11th.
Sheridan is on the Great Western railroad, near the lowa line, and the sale
will be held at Mr. Rickabaugh's farm,
one-half mile west of town. As will be
noted, Mr. W. R. Wilson, the veteran
breeder of Short-horns at Arispe, Jowa,
makes a consignment to this saie. Ho
includes his herd buill Crown Secret, that
he has been using for the last several
years. He is now a four-year-old, dark
red in color, and is a Cruickshank Secret
sired by Baron Pride. Mr. Wilson also includes a good yearling son of Crown Secret, his dam being the Secret cow Scottish Violet 2d, by Imp. Lavender Champion. Mr. Wilson says this is the smoothest bull he ever raised. He also includes
two good Scotch helfers sired by his
former herd bull, Straight Cruick, Mr.
Rickabaugh is selling his herd bull Acorn
Prince, as noted last week. He is a
straight Scotch of good scale and conformation, red in color, and a breeder
of more than ordinary merit, as his calveof more than ordinary merit, as his calvein this sale will show. He is a four-yearold and is sold for no fault, but simply
because Mr. Rickabaugh is keeping some
of his heiters and his herd is not large
enough to keep two herd headers. Mr.
Rickabaugh has made a nice consignment of cows and heifers from his herd,
and includes a spendid lot of Bates Perls
with several Scotch tops. It is his first
public sale, although he has been in the
business quite awhile. The cattle are in
good, useful condition, and will be sold
strictly on their merits. It is rather late
to send for catalogue, but not too late
to attend the sale. Keep the date in
mind, next Monday, October 11th, and if
possible stop off at the sale on the way
to the Kansas City Stock Show.

to attend the sale. Keep the date in mind, next Monday, October 11th, and if possible stop off at the sale on the way to the Kansas City Stock Show.

JOHNSON'S HEREFORD SALE OCTOBER 19TH.

Attention is called to the Hereford sale announcement elsewhere in this issue by George M. Johnson, of Dexter, Iowa, in which he calls attention to the splendid offering of Hereford cattle he will sell at that place October 19th. Mr. Johnson has been quietly building up a herd of Herefords for a good many years, and is very enthusiastic for the doing qualities and profitableness of this very meritorious breed of heef cattle. He has been using the best of bulls to head his herd, principally those of the Beau Donald or the Anxlety 4th strain, and the breeding cows are also of very choice breeding, as the catalogue will show. Mr. Johnson is not only a practical cattleman himself, but he has assisting him Mr. Archie McNeil, who formerly had charge of the Armour and Wheeler herds. This is Mr. Johnson's first public sale, and he has catalogued many of the best things in the herd, which makes it an attractive offering for both breeders and farmers, and heifers, about half of them having calves at foot. The bulls include the splendid herd bull Eureka Chief, a three-year-old of Anxiety 4th breeding on the sire's side, and his dam is Imp. Rachael, one of the best cows imported by W. W. Wheeler. Eureka Chief is a well ribbed, strong backed, deep, thick bull, standing close to the ground, and with splendid head and horns. Some of the young things are sired by this bull, and they show him to be a splendid breeder, and a number of the cows are bred to him. Others are bred to Beau March On, a grandson of Beaumont, by Beau Brummel, on the sire's side, and of March On 6th breeding on the draw stop, and the former herd bull was Progress, a full brother to Lord Earling, the sire of Beau Carlos. Progress proved to be a very worthy son of his great sire, Beau Donald, and there are around twenty-five heed in the sale sired by him. Other particular

should write for this catalogue, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer when writing, and keep the date of the sale in mind.

THE HEDGES SHORT-HORN DISPER-SION SALE OCTOBER 15TH.

THE HEDGES SHORT-HORN DISPERSION SALE OCTOBER 15TH.

Do not overlook the dispersion sale of Short-horn cattle to be held by D. E. Hedges, of Central City, Iowa, October 15th, which is Friday of next week, and the day following the Hale Short-horn sale at Anamosa, Iowa. The breeding herd is made up of a splendid lot of cows and helfers, a number of which are show animals, and the herd bull, Count Archer, is one of the smoothest and blockiest Scotch bulls that has been listed for public sale. He is a grandson of the champion Ceremonious Archer on the sire's side and of Imp. Red Knight, the sire of champions, on the side of his dam. He belongs to the Campbell Rosebud family, and is a red two-year-old. The sale also includes a half dozen bull calves of Scotch and Scotch-topped breeding, and of good individual merit. Several of the young things are sired by Count Archer, and his calves are tine. Most of the older bulls are sired by the former Scotch herd bull Royal Victor, of the Cruickshank Victoria family. Three of the cows in the sale are of this family, including a Thompson-bred daughter of Victor Mysle 2d. This cow once sold with a calf at foot for sale, Another good Scotch cow in the sale. Another good Scotch cow in the sale. Another good Scotch cow in the sale and the fact of the count of a daughter of the show bull Sunset. She is a Cruickshank Rosemary, and was a member of Mr. Hedges' this year's show herd. She is also closely related to the helfer that topped W. A. Hale's last sale. Other choice attractions include several Nerissas, and other good Scotch-topped sorts. There are two daughters of Sunset, one of which is the show cow Nellie, a cow that would have done credit to herself in state fair shows. Several of her daughters are in the sale, and every one is a good one. Write for the catanouncement on page 1292.

THE AMERICAN ROYAL SALES.

THE AMERICAN ROYAL SALES.

THE AMERICAN ROYAL SALES.

We direct attention to the four great sales of the beef breeds at the American Royal Live Stock Show, the Angus sale being October 12th, Hereford sale October 13th, Galloway October 14th, and Shorthorn October Lith, We have not the space to enter into details with regard to the different offerings, but suffice it to the different offerings, but suffice it to say that all have been carrefully selected, and they are sold under a liberal guarantee. They should afford those who desire to purchase herd bulls of the various breeds or females to strengthen their herds with or to found herds with an exceptional opportunity to make a selection, and Wallaces' Farmer readers will surely find it possible to arrange to attend these sales and the show. The American Royal will be better this year than it has ever been before, both with regard to the breeding and feeding classes, and it will afford an opportunity for the study of the feeding and breeding cattle such as is seldom offered. Catalogue of the Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, Chicago, Illinois; of the Hereford sale by writing Chas. Gray, Secretary American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Missouri; of the Galloway sale by addressing Mr. Brown, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois; of the Short-horn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The cattle which go in these sales have been very carefully selected, and represent the best of each breed. Don't overlook the dates.

PIKE TIMBER SHORT-HORN SALE.

PIKE TIMBER SHORT-HORN SALE.

The advertisement for T. A. Davenport's public sale of Short-horn cattle to
be held at Belmond, Iowa, next Monday, October 11th appeared in the
two preceding issues, and in this
issue we simply wish to call the
attention of our readers to the importance of not overlooking the sale. Mr.
Davenport has put forth a special effort
to make this the most attractive offering
yet made from the farm. Fifteen richly
bred Scotch cattle are listed, including,
one imported built. Allee's Ensign, that
has been freely used in the herd. The
balance of the offering is choicely Scotchtopped, being sired largely by Imported
builts. Fifteen cows sell with calves at
foot and there is a nice lot of sappy yearing and two-year-oid helfers included.
If you will turn to the two preceding
issues and note the pedigrees contained
in the advertisement you will have a better conception of the class of cattle to be
offered. As the sale comes next Monday,
preparations should be made at once to
attend. Free conveyance from both Belmond and Clarion to the farm.

SHORT-HORN DISPERSION SALE. PIKE TIMBER SHORT-HORN SALE.

preparations should be made at once to attend. Free conveyance from both Belmond and Clarion to the farm.

SHORT-HORN DISPERSION SALE.

Mr. J. H. White, the progressive young Short-horn breeder at Cherokee, lowa, having purchased a farm in Colorado, where he intends to locate next spring, announces in this issue that he will disperse his entire herd of Short-horns on October 20th. It is much to be regretted that Mr. White is to sever his connection with the Short-horn fraternity. He is just becoming nicely established in his chosen profession with a good lot of foundation cows and as good a bull as can be found in the northwest. His sale a year took from the herd all the plainer sorts, so that at the present time its possibilities for yielding profit were never so great. The herd bull above referred to is Wimple's Royal, a pure Scotch Wimple, bred by M. D. Yard. In good condition he weighs around 2.200 pounds. He is a bull possessing constitution, character, and symmetry; a very impressive sire. He was got by the richly bred Lavender bull Lavender Royal and is out of Wimple 25th, by Royal Duke of Pleasant Ridge, a Cruickshank Victoria, got by Imp. Viscount. His grandam was Imp. Wimple 21st, by Arthur Benedict, one of the most successful show bulls in Great Britain in his day. Everything in the sale of breeding age will be bred to Royal

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

For Black Woodlawn Angus Cattle and a Square Deal

P, J. SONONDE, Prop. Brookside Nerd; M. N. DONONDE, Prop. Oakfled Nord:
MICEAEL DONONDE, Prop. Gestoli Nard.

HOLBROOK, IOWA, ANGUS CATTLE BREEDERS
or PATRICE LEARY, Prop. Geomete Nerd, Williamsburg, Iowa.

Four great herds close together.

Shipping point Parnell, on Milwaukee Ry.



Inverness Angus

Herd Headed by Equalize 83737

Trojan Erica, Blackbird, Pride and Queen Mother families represented. A few good young bulls and females for sale.

E. T. DAVIS.

lows City, Iowa

Highland Park Stock Farm Aberdeen-Angus

I can offer two aged bulls, Master King 51033 (a Dalsy of Skene), eight years old, and Cennor King ht 90630 (a Coquet), five years old. Twenty thoroughbred helfers, one year-old; seven bulls, yearlings, afred by above named well bred bulls.

L. W. HEUDECK, Proprietor, Fort Dedge, lowa

PINE PARK

Herd headed by Black Key of Cloverland 54535 and Fairland Britier 125867. Individual merit our hobby. Females for foundation stock of leading families and by noted sires for sale. Also a few young bulls, one a Blackbird suitable for service in pure bred herd.

J. B. WARDRIP, Thornburg, lowa

OAK GLEN ANGUS

A half dozon bulls of serviceable aces for sale, sired by the 2160-pound prize winning Mayor of Alta 6th, he by the champion Heather Lad of Emerson 2d. They adhere closely to modern beef form and are from ancestry that insures a reproduction of their own likeness. Herd is represented by all leading families. A few females will also be spared. Prices reasonable. Address W. S. AUSTIN, Dumont, Iowa

CARLOAD Angus Bulls

Sired by Scottish Hero 52494 and Gien's Frileno 91606. In ages from 10 to 20 months, in good useful con-dition for the buyer. If you want bargain prices on

JOHN E. GRIFFITH,
WASHINGTON, 10WA.

BATTLES' ANGUS

SIX YEARLING BULLS

sired by Blackbird Ito, the champion senior Angus yearling at World's Fair, are offered worth the money to close them out quick. See them at

SPRINGDALE STOCK FARM

W. B. SEELEY, Mt. Pleasant, lowa

PLEASANT GROVE HERD **ANGUS**

160 head in herd. 13 bulls and 100 head of cows and helfers for sale. We are selling bulls at 475, helfers at 460 and cows at from 465 to 4169. We ship f. o. b. over the C. R. I. & P.; C. & N.-W.; C. M. & St. P.; C., and Great Western. Visitors welcome. Will meet trains when notified. Farm 24 miles from Greene. Respectfully. BUNNING & JOHNSON, Greene, Iowa

LONGBRANCH ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The Home of the Best Imported and Home-Bred Doddles.
Largely made up of Blackbird, Lirica, Pride, Queen Mother and Heatherbloom families. Haif of the breeding matrons in the herd are imported. 400 head in herd. If you want to buy an Angus buil with which to head a good herd, or from which to raise market topping steers, we ask you to write us. We are sure we can please you.

CHAS. ESCHER & SON, BOTNA, IOWA

Angus Bulls THAT WILL PLEASE

either open, in calf, or with calves at foot.
Fred J. Nelson, Sheldon, lowa

ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE

Twelve choice yearling and two-year-old bulis— Blackbirds. Trojan Ericas. Prides and Coquettes stred by Im. Eliminator. Imp. Proteros, Baden Lad and Star of Denison. These bulls are right and priced right. Inspection Invited.

DENISON, IOWA W. A. MCHENRY,

J. B. BROWN, Herdsman

BATTLES' ANGUS
Record unequalled in show ring. Two herds maintained, headed by show bulls, including the champion Glenfoll Thickset. Fifteen bulls sired by him and other show bulls for sale—good ones. Write me.

6. V. BATTLES. Maqueketa, Iowa

CHESTER WHITES.

Model Herd Improved Chester Whites

HERD BOARS—Chickseaw Chief 2d, 15465, champion Minnesota state fair 1968; champion Iowa State fair 1969. Modeler 13235, sensational record breaker 1966; and Special 14539, first prize juntor yearing Iowa state fair 1907. Fall and spring boars and junior yearlings for sale by above sires. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. HERMERLING.

DIEE, 10 WA.

IESTER WHITES!

Look Us Up at the Sieux City Fair
C. W. MAYNARD, Inwood, Iowa

Chester Whites

The home of Neponset Iowa 2d, first prize sow at lilinois State Fair two years in succession, and the dam of Mear's Climax, champion boar at Springfield, 1908. Choice spring boars for sale. ALDEN ANDERSON, Radelliffe, Iowa

BLUFF VIEW CHESTER WHITES

Maies and gilts of March and April farrow, with plenty of bone, up on good feet, uniform body, and priced to sell. Inspection cordially invited. Corres-pondence solicited. Address A.E. WHISLER, Morning Sun, Iowa

Leavens' Chester Whites

plendid lot of pigs for sale of prize winning, and similar breeding as my herd that won of the four championships given at the 190s state fair. Call or write.

LEAVENS, Shell Rock, Iowa

I PAY EXPRESS

charges and ship C. O. D. choice Chester White pigs of both sex, no akin. Catalog free. B. M. BOYER, Farmington, Iowa

OHRO Imp. Chester White boars, gilts, Sept., Feb., March, April. Bred sows. Stock mated. Large kind. Pedigree free. Fred Ruebush, Sciota, 111.

FOR SALE—Some good Chester White boar pigs, with good bone and good shape. Address, Chas. Bodeen, Alpha, Ill., R. F. D, No. 1. Box 43.

Sunnyside Chester Whites

The two-year-old herd boar, White Sunshine, or sale, a prize winner at Des Moines and Sloux ity, and a son of the Des Moines first prize boar, aptain. Price \$100. Also February and March oars by White Sunshine and Rex U. S., of the growly, good boned type. Let me know y, our wants.

JAS. HEALEY, Remsen, Iowa

VALE'S CHESTER WHITES

I am offering a splendid lot of Chester White pigs with both size and quality, and bred that way for over a quarter of a century. Inspection invited. B. R. VALE, BONAPARTE, 10WA

Gaffeys' Chester Whites

A choice lot of April boars for saie. Also some extra choice March and April gits. All are stred by our prize winning herd boars, King Leo and Floyd's O. K. Call and inspect them or write.

GAPPEX BROS., Storm Lake, Iowa

Chester Whites

Boars for sale of early spring and fall farrow. A plenty of them and that will suit the buyer. Herd leaded by the great prize winning boar, MONTE 13697. Let me send you my show record. Address A. A. R046ESS, IN WOOD, 10 WA

Choice Chester White Boars

from Highland Stock farm. 200 head in herd. Fail boars, March and April boars. Choicest breeding. Also herd boar, Highland Hero. Satisfaction guar-anteed. Will ship C. O. D. Booking orders for bred sows. W. T. Barr, R. 4, Ames, Is. Phone Mut. 1112.

Stewart's Chester Whites

Herd headed by White Oaks 2d. Forty spring boars for sale. Large, stretchy fellows. J. H. STEWART, Dickens, Clay County, Iowa.

Dispersion Sale of Galloways

AT WINDOM, MINN., TUESDAY, OCT. 12

55 FEMALES, 15 BULLS. Including the herd bull, MOSSTROUPER 57H 2487, Champion bull at Chicago International, Kansas City American Royal, and Lewis and Clark Exposition, and thirty-one of his get. No such offering was ever exposed at public auction at one time. The place to buy cattle that will win money in the strongest competition.

Write for catalogue, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer.

Carey M. Jones, Auctioneer.

D. U. WELD, WINDOM, MINN.

FIRST ANNUAL

SHORT-HORN SALE

Sheridan, Mo., Monday, October 11

BEGINNING AT I O'CLOCK P. M.

The offering for this sale comprises a good useful lot of registered Short-horn cattle, selected from the best in Catalpa Herd, with a select consignment from W. R. Wilson, of Arispe, Iowa. About one-fourth of the cattle are straight Scotch or Cruickshank in breeding, and nearly all the others are choicely bred Bates Peris and Bracelets with the best of Scotch crosses. The half dozen bulls include three straight Scotch herd headers that are worthy the consideration of discriminating breeders. Write for the sale catalogue, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer and arrange to be with us sale day.

Sheridan is 60 miles north of St. Joe and 100 miles southwest of Des Moines, on C. G. W. Ry.

COL. H. S. DUNCAN, Auct.

D. P. RICKABAUGH, Sheridan, Mo.

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINA SALE

WYOMING, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 15th 1909

60 HEAD OF THE LARGEST, SMOOTHEST 60

Pigs sired by Wonder Price 127397, Illinois Jumbo 135329, Big Bone 2nd 144163 and other boars of the big type. 50 spring and fall boars and 10 choice gilts.

I am not selling any pigs by private treaty and if you want a herd header of the large type you can't afford to miss this sale. If you want Peter Mouw breeding you will find it here.

Don't forget the place (Wyoming, Ill.) and the date (Oct. 15.) Make preparations to attend this sale. Send for a catalog which will tell you all about them. Also list of premiums won this fall with these big Poland Chinas. C. E. Bentley, Wallaces' Farmer Fieldman.

IRA COTTINGHAM, E. C. Caverly, Toulon, III.

DUROC JERSEYS.

Huff's Durocs

Always the Best Always Trying to Better the Best REMEMBER

Our Fifth Annual Fall Sale takes place at

Mondamin, Ia., Friday, Oct. 15

We want to see you there. Send for catalog.

C. W. HUFF. Mondamin, Iowa Reed's Duroc Jerseys

We have a splend'd lot of pigs for sale, sired by our herd boars, Model Chief and Advancer. Pigs include full brothers to Model Chief 2d and other noted winners from this herd. Inspection



invited. C. W. & WM. REED, CAHILL BROS.—DUROCS

Yearling herd boar, H. A.'s Chief 84285, by Belle's Chief I Am, for sale. An excellent boar and a tested breeder. Also six boars of October farrow, four of January farrow, and fifty of early spring farrow. Amostly sired by state fair prize winners, Jack Advance and Model Improver. A dozen are by low Chief, bred by Watt & Foust. We take pride in the

Duroc Jersey Boars

LEWIS PRESTIN, Kiron, Iowa
Farm midway between Kiron and Odebolt.

Malcolm's Durocs

The herd that has produced many state fair prize winners, including several sweepstakes hogs. Our crop this year is a creditable one. We believe we can please you with a hoar. Inquiries given careful attention. WM. MALCOLM, Bigelow, Minn.

Duroc Herd Boar for Sale

DUROC JERSEYS.

VEENKER'S DUROCS

The Big, Lengthy Kind

Boars for sale by the 860-pound Stoux Chief 69369, Minor Heir 83635 and Bon Bon 2d 72945. I make a specialty of the profitable hog-

R. C. VEENKER, George, Iowa Can ship over Ill. Cent.. C. R. I. & P., aud Omaha.

DUROC JERSEYS

J. O. GATES, Sheldon, Iowa Farm two miles west of town. Can ship over the Ili. Cent., C., M. & St. P., and C., St. P., M. & O.

De Vaul's Durocs

A large crop of early spring boars now ready to ship. Leading blood lines predominate. Thrifty, vigorous boars with size and stretch at right prices. Also breeder of Short horn cattle. Address C. A. De VAUL,

HIGH TIDE HERD of big boned Durocs.
What about a good boar this fail? When casting about for one, drop in and see us. If we can't fill your order we don't want your money. Most of our atuff is by Model Chief 7th, nearly full brother to the champion Model Chief 2d. Gro. E. Wall & Son, Cherokee, Iowa.

DeYoung's Durocs

February, March and April pigs of the growthy, good boned type, sired by King of Cois. Again, Model and the Perfection Wonder, Iows Notcher and leader of March 1 set your man be known by a deasing A. J. De Young, Sheddon, lown.

Village Herd Durocs

Eighty head of March and April pigs for the trade of the growthy, good boned type, with bright cherry colors. Leading strains of blood lines. A. L. GRADY, Granville, Iowa

PLYMOUTH HERD DUROCS. February. Warch and April boars. Sons of M. D. Prince 73953

Owens.

CEDAR LAWN DURGE JERNEYS.

Spring pigs for sale include il choice herd headers sired by the show boar Model Again 77407, litter brother to Model Top and Golden Model 2d. Also an extra good one by the champion Model Chief 2d, and a crack yearling boar by Advance ist. W. R. Bennethum, Madrid, Iowa.

C. B. Reynolds, Doon, la.

Wimple, and a few of the calves at foot were sired by him. Royal Wimple himself is included in the sale, and to those looking for a tried sire we can recommend him as a bull of great worth. There are several Scotch cows in the sale that are worthy of special recognition. Among them is a red five-year-old called Silana 4th, a daughter of Prince Victor and out of Imp. Silana by Matador. Not only is she a good individual from a beef standpoint, but a No. 1 milk cow as well. She has a cow calf of April farrow which will be sold separately. Further individual mention will be given in our next issue. The herd is in first-class shape, and while the cattle will be sold in only pasture condition, they are carrying enough flesh to show them to be natural fresh carriers. There are several young bulls in the offering, and all in all it is one of the good sales to be held this fall. Itead the advertisement and ask Mr. White to send you a catalogue.

ODEBOLT ANGUS SALE.

ODEBOLT ANGUS SALE.

White to send you a catalogue.

ODEBOLT ANGUS SALE.

Mr. H. B. Smith, of Odebolt, lowa, will hold a public sale of pure bred Aberdeen Angus cattle from his old established herd October 22d. The offering, with few exceptions, is entirely of Mr. Smith's own breeding. One of the earliest sires used in this herd was Vallant Knight, a Queen Mother got by Black Jam and out of a dam by Guido Knight 2d. Vallant Knight was a good individual, as were nearly all of this particular strain. His full brother, Vallant Knight 2d, was a first prize winner three years in succession at the Chicago International and sold publicly for \$1,100. Mr. Smith has listed a number of these choice Vallant Knight cows. One is a Queen Mother out of a Moon Eclipser dam. To follow Vallant Knight Mr. Smith secured Imp. Erudite, a Trojan Erica by the noted old country bull Eolide. After Imp. Erudite came Imp. Proud Duke of Arendale, also a Trojan Erica. Fourteen or fifteen cows will sell with calves at foot by Imp. Proud Duke of Arendale, and they are a nice to of smooth, sappy youngsters. Mr. Smith's present herd bull is Brierly, a Elackbird, sired by Imp. Eliminator of Ballindalloch, and he is one of the best bulls of the 1908 McHenry crop. Eleven lead of cows with calves at foot by the period to Brierly, and also all other females old enough. We hope to have a catalogue at hand and give a more detailed description of the offering in our next issue. In the meantime you should write Mr. Smith at once and ask him to send you the catalogue. Note the advertisement in this issue.

THE SHADELAND SALES.

the catalogue. Note the advertisement in this issue.

THE SHADELAND SALES.

Herefords Wednesday, October 20th; Duroes Thursday, October 21st. On these dates occur the annual sales from the Shadeland herds, owned by Edmonds, Shade & Co., at their farm, one mile north of Kingsley, Iowa. For years huvers of the best class of Herefords and Duroes have looked forward to these annual sales with keen interest, knowing that the class of cattle and hogs offered are the kind that fulfill their requirements. The present offering includes forty Herefords, ten of which are year-ling and two-year-old bulls, good enough for herd headers; and thirty choice two-year-old bred helfers—by all odds the best lot ever catalogued, by this firm. Those looking for show prospects for another year will find suitable material in this offering of either sex. They have been carefully picked for the occasion. Their Duroc Jersey herd is considered one of the strongest of this favored bred. They will sell a half interest in the great show and breeding boar Colonel Scott, first prize and champion at the Indiana State Fair in 1907. He is a son of Carl's Colonel, the grandsire of the Colonels, and which hog they now own. Colonel Scott is a full brother to Prince of Colonels. The thirty boars and twenty gilts included will weigh close to 200 pounds by sale day. Few if any breeders can show as good a crop of pigs this year. Messrs. Edmonds, Shade & Co. have refused to price a single pig this year and therefore the tops of the 200-pigs raised are open to selection at this sale. They are ply twenty of the leading sires of the breed. Many of the great Colonel farmity are listed. Shadeland Farm is one of the most pleasant to visit in Iowa. Its management is on the broad gauge and progressive in all lines. Everything opinits to an upward trend in the values of pure bred cattle and hogs, and as the best is always the chapest, it would seem these sales should be well patronized. Sea advertisement and write for catalogue, mentioning that you do so at the su

ry. 953 to ing our

GLENN PEIRCE'S DISPERSION SALE OF PERCHERON MARES AND STALLIONS.

Dispersion sales are nearly always splendid places to buy registered stock, and we firmly believe this will be true in the sale which is to be made by Mr. Glenn Peirce at Anchor, Illinois, on October 14th. This offering does Mr. Peirce great credit as a breeder, for few men are able to list in one auction such a valuable lot of Percherons of their own production as will be seen in this sale. The mare offering is especially attractive on account of weight, soundness, breeding, and prolifieness. In looking the mares over we noted a lot of extra good ones. We call attention to a number of these, No. 21 is Fertoise 59121, an imported mare, gray in color, and of strong Percheron character. She has her first stud foal at foot, by Triumph. She is well broken to harness and is a valuable mare in every way. Cora M. is another very good four-year-old mare with a stud coit at foot. She has extra clean quality her every respect. She is very attractive and the right type to buy. Lucile is a nice gray filly of much quality and fluish and sells safe in foal to Togo since July 12th. Lauretta is a choice showy mare, a two-year-old, by Triumph. She is very thick and wide and drafty and has the form for a show mare, weigning close to 1.600 pounds at the present time. She was bred to Togo July 20th. She is the right kind to buy. One of the great brood mares in the sale is Diamond, a nice black in color. She is the dam of the good four-year-old stallion Togo, and other good worker, and is a regular producer. She will have foal at foot by sale day sired by Triumph. We have not space to mention the many other good mares in the sale, but assure our readers that they will have foal at foot by sale day sired by Triumph. We have not space to mention the many other good mares in the sale, six head of choice two-year-old filles are listed and several yearlings. Attention is directed to the fact that this is strictly a breeder's sale, with no speculative features in it. All t

E. C. CAVERLY WILL SELL BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS OCT. 15TH.

E. C. CAVERLY WILL SELL BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS OCT. 15TH.

Mr. E. C. Caverly will close the series of "big type" sales by selling sixty head of choicely bred hogs at his farm near Toulon, Ill., on Oct. 15th. Friday of next week. Our representative made a close inspection of this entire herd and breeding farm recently and is free to advise our readers that they will find in this sale a very high class lot of spring boars and full sows and gitts. It is doubtful if Mr. Caverly ever produced a more desirable lot of pigs than he has this year. They come from big type ancestry and prolific sows, and at the same time retain a mellow, smooth quality that is not always seen in the big type kind. This feature of quality stands out prominently in his offering in his coming sale. No breeder is better equipped to care for good hogs than Mr. Caverly, as he has three farms upon which to grow them. This gives advantages for health and growth that are act found on all breeding farms. His crop of pigs this year and his offering in this sale will prove that he is an each tit. his one. Buyers seeking the beautiful to the Seeding the beautiful the sale. The offering will pleas them Send for a catalogue and note the breeding. Don't fail to mention Wallaces' Farmer when writing.

offering will please. There did not the breeding. Don't the most pleasant to visit in Iowa. Its management is on the broad gauge and note the breeding. Don't fail to mention Wallaces' Farmer when were deattle and hogs, and as the best is always the cheapest, it would seem these sales should be well patronized. See advertisement and write for catalogue, mentioning that you do so at the suggestion of Wallaces' Farmer.

THE FULLERTON-COBS SHORT-HORN SALE.

A good, useful lot of Short-horn cattle will be sold at public auction by Messrs. Rober of the sold at public auction by Messrs. Patterson & Erickson select and the public auction of the great Scottish Knight, and she sells with a cow calf at foot. She also has a yearling daughter in the sale sired by Sultan 3d, adaughter of Golden Messure. The best cow in the auction, and one we believe any breeder would be proud to own, is Nectarine's Pride. She is one of those large, robust, deep-bodied cows, and very feminine in appearance. She is a daughter of the rober of the proposition of the proposition of the sold aughter of the sold aughter of th

miss the opportunity afforded by this sale. See final announcement in this issue and arrange to be at Worthington, Minnesota, October 12th.

LAST CALL FOR COX & HOLLIN-RAKE'S POLAND-CHINA SALE.

and arrange to be at Workington, same, nesota, October 12th.

LAST CALL FOR COX & HOLLIN-RAKE'S POLAND-CHINA SALE.

The Cox & Hollinrake sale, to be held at Keithsburg, Illinois, on Tuesday, October 12th, opens a series of four sales of the "big type" Poland-Chinas that will be held in Illinois the 'same week. It is very proper for these very successful breeders to open the circuit with their sale, as they have earned a high place among the Poland-China breeders in the records they made in their two sales last year. They made the highest average on boars of any big type sale last fall and we think the same was true in their February brood sow sale. These sales were on the square, and the coming sale will be conducted on the same basis. No boom methods were inaugurated and they sold spring gilts from \$40 to \$87. These prices were obtained because they had what the people needed and were looking for. This sale includes boars of the same kind in type, breeding, and size, and will again meet with favor from any good judge of the breed. The boars listed are especially noted for their great length and weight and come from very prolife litters and are sired by Major Hadley and Rood's Giant, two boars that have been of great value in this herd. We freely advise any of our readers to take note of this important sale. Mail bids will be honestly cared for. Write for the catalogue and if you can not attend the sale send bids on what you think you want.

LAST CALL FOR STEWART BROS.' POLAND-CHINA SALE.

This firm will hold their annual fall sale of Poland-China hogs at their farm south of Hanna City, Illinois, on Thursday, October 14th, and we wish to remind our readers that this sale will include a very good lot of young logs. The offering consists of twenty-five spring boars, twenty-five spring gilts, and five yearling sows, and. taken all together, the animals offered are of great uniformity with plenty of length and weight. Buyers will not be disappointed with the hogs in this sale if they are seeking large, heavy, proli

DORSEY'S GREAT SALE OF HOL-STEIN CATTLE.

DORSEY'S GREAT SALE OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Mr. James Dorsey will sell at his finely equipped farm at Gilberts, Illinois, on October 11th and 12th one thousand head of dairy cattle. About eight hundred of these are Holstoins, and the balance Guernseys and Jerseys. One hundred head are registered 'Holstein cows and fifty head are registered buils. The balance are 'young cows and helfers of the breeds mentioned above and have heen selected for their dairy qualities. Mr. Dorsey is an expert judge of dairy cattle, and buyers will find this an excellent opportunity to obtain high class dairy cattle. Many of our readers well understand the profits that accrue from a pure bred dairy cow, and with prospects ahead for high prices for all dairy products it should not require much argument to induce farmers to invest in good dairy cattle. Mr. Dorsey has proven that a large herd of dairy cows can be kept on a small farm. He has the plan and secret, which he will explain to all people who are present sale days. It will be worth any man's time if he is interested in dairy products to visit this farm just to see how an upto-date husiness dairyman equips himself for the business. The sale will be held in a new sale pavilion built for the purpose, which will add to the comfort of both buyers and seller. We urge our readers to take note of this great sale and arrange to be present October 11th and 12th. Kindly mention Wallaces' Farmer when writing.

COTTINGHAM'S POLAND-CHINA SALE.

arrange to be present October 11th and 12th. Kindly mention Wallaces' Farmer when writing.

COTTINGHAM'S POLAND-CHINA SALE.

This annual event will be held at Eden, Illinois, on October 13th, and buyers have always found that they could obtain hogs in these sales at moderate prices, as Mr. Cottingham always conducts his sales on the square. He absolutely refuses to "fix" anything for anybody. Our representative knows this has been his custom for many years. In his announcement in this issue he says: "I am on the market with another bunch of the big kind. I am selling my boar crop and will put in a dozen sows just to accommodate those coming that want sows too. Am putting in just an average of what I have and the rest will be kept for a February sale. You will be pleased with what I offer." Mr. Cottingham's sow sale last winter averaged \$46.34, but his fall sales have always went under \$30. He has been very successful in keeping his herd prolific and growing the kind the furmers want. He has the real big kind in form and in weight and in blood lines, so that buyers are assured of obtaining profit-making hogs in this sale. Every animal sold will be fully guaranteed and everybody treated right. Buyers can send bids and be assured of fair and honest treatment. Write for the catalogue, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer.

LISMORE ANGUS SALE.

LISMORE ANGUS SALE.

A draft of twenty-eight head of registered Aberdeeh Angus cattle and also twenty head of high grade cows and helfers and seven two-year-old steers will be sold by Messrs. Hugh Carmichael & Son at their farm near Earling, lowa, on Wednesday, October 13th, Twelve of the number are yearling aid two-year-old bulls, with the exception of one herd bull, Lismore Gay Lad, a grandson of Gay Lad and Kerera of Estill. Messrs. Carmichael have been breeding and feeding Angus cattle for twenty-five years, and have found it to be a source of profit and a sure means of preserving the fertility of their land. This sale offering represents the surplus on hand and is only sold to make room for the remaining

herd. The cow stuff is most all young, and there will be eleven head sell with calves at foot, and the others are all in calf. Two Pride helfers from the Longbranch herd are included, both daughters of Imp. Kanimura of Bailindailoch, one out of a dam by the champion Lord Woodlawn, the other out of a dam by Pretoria. Both are in calf since April, one to the Imp. Black Jester, the other to the service of Enamel's Eric. They are two choice ones. Earling is on the main line of the Milwaukee railroad, between Manilla and Council Bluffs. Parties will find free conveyance to and from the sale at Earling. The sale offers a good place to buy Angus cattle at right prices.

KENMORE SHORT-HORN SALE.

at Earling. The sale offers a good place to buy Angus cattle at right prices.

KENMORE SHORT-HORN SALE.

At Moville, Iowa, October 22d, will take place the third annual sale from Kenmore Farm, owned by Mr. W. E. Hall, of that place. That increase in quality 'increases the demand has been Mr. Hall's experience since embarking in the Short-horn business, and it is to this end his course has been directed. The fifty lots included in this sale represents the best of his genius as a breeder and skill as a buyer. Mr. Hall has a strong inclination toward Scotch breeding, and as a result the present offering is largely of that character. However, Scotch blood without individual merit has no charm. Gwendolime's Pride for a number of years has been a strong factor in the Kenmore herd. He is a sire of uniformity, and the type he sires is in demand whether for the feed lot, the breeding herd, or the show ring. It is doubtful whether Walpole Bros, ever bred a more valuable breeding bull than Gwendoline's Pride, was by Home Secret; granddam, imp. Lady Susan, by the Cruickshank Matchless, was sold before his value was realized. His dam, Cookson's Pride, was by Home Secret; granddam, imp. Lady Susan, by the Cruickshank-bred Balfour. Besides the strong lot consigned of Mr. Hall's own breeding about a dozen head have been listed of the choicest Canadian breeding, from the herds of John Dryden, J. I. Davidson, and Mr. Guardhouse. Daughters of Imp. Scottish Prince, Prince Gloster, Flower Champion, and the great show and breeding bull Bertie's Hero are among the lot. Among the Canadian-breed bulls is the outstanding calf Happy Minstrel, a son of Imp. Scottish Minstrel, a Marr Missie bull bred by Wm. Duthic and now chief stock bull in the Maple Shade herd. His dam is Victoria and included in the sale. She was got by Prince Gloster, said to be one of the most successful sires in Canada. Her dam was by Clipper Hero, winner of first prize and junior championship at Toronto as a yearling, Theofering in general is one of most pleasang ch

that they are real snort-norms. Read the announcement on another page in this issue and then send for catalogue.

CHAMPLIN BROS.' IMPORTED MARE SALE.

This firm will give the public an opportunity to buy choice imported draft mares if they will attend their sale at their barns in Cinton, lowa, on Tuesday, October 19th. Messrs. Champlin are veterans in the horse business and have a thorough knowledge of all phases of the business, which gives them special authority and advantage in buying their mares and stallions. They are fully advised as to present day needs. They have selected these mares especially for this sale, and can show an offering of mares that are hard to excel in thick, weighty middles strongly coupled with good, clean bone in abundance. Our representative inspected this entire offering last week, and is free to advise our readers that they can find here a number of well matched pairs that can not fall to please and give good satisfaction to anyone who will buy them and give them proper care. They will sell in just good fair condition, but not fat. They have come right from the farms of France, England, and Belgium, were landed in good shape, and will be found valuable for breeding or foundation stock. A better lot of imported mares has not been listed for auction in one sale for a long time, and we advise our readers who are needing a team of good imported mares to look after this sale. Send for catalogue and be present sale day.

GRITTERS' POLAND-CHINA SALE.

GRITTERS' POLAND-CHINA SALE.

Fifty head of the big type Poland-China boars will be sold at public acutton by Mr. E. Gritters, at Hull, Iowa, October 15th. When we say the big type we mean that they are just as lengthy and heavy-boned as Mr. Gritters has been able to breed from the stock he originally purchased from Peter Mouw and others who bred the same class of hogs. Those to be offered in this sale are in fine growing condition and their appearance impresses one favorably on sight. If you want is big type Poland-China boar you will be satisfied with Mr. Gritters' hogs. They are A-1. Hull is in Sloux county. Get'a catalogue at once.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

Tresident Wm. H. Taft has accepted the invitation of the National Dairy Association and will open the big ten-day exposition on Thursday evening, October 14th, by pressing a button in the El Toro Hotel, Grand Canyon, Colorado. This button will set the machinery in motion in the Auditorium at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where the show will be held. Everything points to the biggest show in the history of the association. The cattle entries have been liberal, and it seems as though there would be about 500 dairy cows on exhibit. There will be Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey, Brown Swiss, and Dutch Belted cattle, all of which will be strongly represented at this show, and it will give the farmers of the country an opportunity to study the dairy breeds such as never before has been offered. Low rates are being made on all the railroads for the National Dairy Show—one and one-half fare for the round trip, with a minimum of 33.00. This covers all points within a radius of 100 miles of Milwaukee, and tickets will be on sale for all lines from October 14jh to 20th. There is much to interest the dairy farmer at the dairy show, not only the breeds of cattle, but also the

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

AT AUCTION



Odebolt, Ia., Friday, Oct. 22

Wie ARE offering at this time a draft of 35 head of registered cattle from our old established herd. Included are several daughters of our former herd bull, Valiant Knight, own brother to Valiant Knight 2d, winner of first prize at the Chicago International three years in succession, also daughters of Imp. Prince of A uchterarder, Imp. Erndite and Imp. Proud Duke of Arndale. Fifteen cows will have calves at foot by Imp. Proud Duke of Arndale. Fifteen young heifers just coming into their usefulness go in, and all old enough are bred to our present herd bull, Brierly. a McHenry bred Blackbird sired by Imp. Eliminator. The offering is almost entirely of our own breeding. It comprises the old established families, such as the Queen Mother, Pride of Aberdeen, Matilda and others of recognized merit. But one bull is listed, a young Queen Mother, and a good one. Address for catalogue, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer.

H. B. SMITH, ODEBOLT, IA.

ELLIS MARION, Herdsman.

COLS. IGO AND TEAQUIST, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES

Real Big Type Kind POLAND-CHINAS

On Wednesday, October 13, 1909

IRA COTTINGHAM, EDEN, ILLINOIS

= SELLS =

40 Spring and Fall Boars 40

of the real big type kind (not the so-called big kind). Some are bred by Peter Mouw, and others sired by CHIEF PRICE 4th and BIG WONDER. Send for catalog. Mention Wallaces' Farmer.

Send bids to Chas. E. Bentley, of Wallaces' Farmer.

IRA COTTINGHAM, Eden, Peoria Co., III.

W. B. DUNCAN, AUCTIONEER

On Thursday, October 14, 1909

STEWART BROS., HANNA CITY, ILL. Sells 25 Spring Boars, 25 Spring Gilts and 5 Yearling Sows

some with litters. All of the big type, and as good feeders as you will find. Sired by BIG HADLEY, LEADER and MASTIFF. Send for catalog. Mention Wallaces' Farmer.

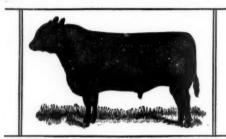
IRA COTTINGHAM, Auct.

STEWART BROS., Hanna City, III.

Draft From the Lismore Herd Aberdeen-Angus

NUMBERING 50 HEAD

Earling, Ia., Wednesday, Oct. 13th



Twenty-eight head of registered cattle of the Pride of Aberdeen, Ceres, Easter Tulloch Duchess, Pride of Clova and Snowdrop tribes. Twenty-five head of high grade cows, heifers and two-year-old steers.

We have been breeding and feeding Aberdeen-Angus cattle for the past twenty-five years, and while our herd may not be as large as some, it represents some of the best blood and most careful breeding. We have listed as good as we are keeping and among them are two beautiful Pride daughters of Imp. Kanimura, both due to calve in January to the service of Imp. Black Jester and Enamel's Eric. Twelve of the offering are bulls, including our herd bull, Lismore Gay Lad 90442. Ten cows will sell with calves at foot and others will be bred.

Write for catalog, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer.

HUGH CARMICHAEL & SON, - Earling, Iowa

COL. SILAS IGO, AUCTIONEER

Earling is on the main line of the C., M. & St. P. Ry., between Manilla and Council Bluffs.

BIG TWO DAYS SALE

FROM SHADELAND FARM
KINGSLEY, IOWA

HEREFORDS October 20

DUROC JERSEYS October 21

40 HEREFORDS 10 herd bulls, 30 top two year old bred heifers, show prospects. A number of the bulls are also show prospects for the next season. They are all the get of the most noted sires of the breds, Columbus 55th, sire of Columbus Bon, grand champion bull of the South Dakota state fair this full, also sire of the great bull King Edward, at the head of the South Dakota College Herd, imp. Albany, Duke of Albany, Dandy Rex, the international sweepstakes bulk Beau Modest by Beau Brummel, Paladin by Lamplighter, Militant by Beau Brummel, Beau Donorus and Beau President. The females are mainly all the get of these bulls or bred to them. In the many sales held at the Shadeland Farm it has never been our privilege to offer a lot so uniformly good as these. They are practically one type, adhearing mostly to the modern form and are strong in Hereford character. Here's where you get good foundation stock with both quality and breeding.

quality and breeding.

50 DUROC JERSEYS
30 males that are fit to head any herd and 20 gilts. They are the pick of our 200 head raised this year and are the get of the best known boars of the breed. There will be several boars and gilts in the sale by the great Colonel boars. Half interest in Colonel Scott will be sold. Remember you are getting first choice of everything raised.

Everybody is invited. Arrange to spend these two days with us. Send for catalog, mention Wallaces' Farmer.

EDMONDS, SHADE & CO., Kingsley, Iowa.

Cols. Lather and Lyle. Auctioneers.

Kingsley is 30 miles east of Sioux City on the Moville branch of the C. & N. W.

BIG TYPE =

AT KEITHSBURG, ILLINOIS

Tuesday, October 12th

45 large spring boars and 15 spring gilts and fall sows, sired by Rood's Giant and Major Hadley and out of large prolific sows. Buyers wanting hogs with weight, length and quality descending from "Big Type" ancestry can find what will please them in this sale.—Bids may be sent to C. E. Bentley who will represent Wallaces' Farmer at the sale.—For catalogs write

COX & HOLLINRAKE, Keithsburg, III.

Cols. W. B. Duncan, Ira Cottingham, Auets.

improved dairy machinery. An attendance of three or four days at the show will certainly be a liberal education in dairying, dairy cattle, and the progress dairying has made within the last few years. We trust that a large number of Wallaces' Farmer readers will plan to attend the show. Full particulars with regard to the show can be obtained by addressing Mr. H. E. Van Norman, Secretary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

IMPORTANT HORSE SALE.

indiressing Mr. H. E. van Norman, Secretary, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

IMPORTANT HORSE SALE.

The Breeders Sale Company, C. W. Hurt, Manager, Arrowsmith, Ill., will on Detober 26, 27 and 28, sell 200 head of registered draft borses, the sale to be held at Bloomington, Illinois. Included in the bordering are 80 head of imported Belgian and Percheron stallions and mares imported this season, some of them arriving last in time for the sale. There are in all 150 head of registered mares—all that are old enough having been bred to registered stallions. In addition to consignments from a number of well known importers and breeders, there are a large number of small consignments from small preeders who do not have enough surplus animals to justify them in holdings also of their own. Two hundred horses obe sold to the highest bidders affords an anusual opportunity to the man wishing a purchase either stallions or mares to accure them at his own price. In the very auture of things there will be a large number of bargains in a sale of this magnitude. In addition to the draft horses there will be fifty registered trotting orses, grade draft horses, saddle, and dil-purpose horses. Readers of Wallaces? Farmer who are in the market for horses are advised to go to Bloomington a day or two before the sale and thus have slenty of time to inspect the consignments arefully. Catalogue and further information concerning the sale can be obtained by addressing Mr. C. W. Hurt. Breeders' Sale Co., Arrowsmith, Ill. This sompany will hold a sale of 200 head of registered cattle Nov. 9, 10, 11 and 12th, and a sale of 150 pure bred hogs, Indude and the world of the sale and thus have been the sale and the sale of 200 head of wellstered cattle Nov. 9, 10, 11 and 12th, and a sale of 150 pure bred hogs, Induded by writing Mr. Hurt.

A THREE DAYS' SHORT-HORN SALE CIRCUIT.

A THREE DAYS' SHORT-HORN SALE CIRCUIT.

Beginning Oct. 19th and ending Oct. 21st, will occur a big three days' Short-sale event in the neighborhood of Marshalltown, Iowa, in which Fricke Bros. of State Center, Harman & Mansfield of Rhodes and Lewis Bros., of Marshalltown, will hold sales in the order named. About 150 head of cattle will be sold at these three sales, including a number of extra good herd headers, and a spiendid lot of Scotch and Scotch-topped females. Fricke Bros. will open the circuit with an offering of forty head to be sold at the farm of E. A. Fricke, four miles north-east of State Center, Oct. 19th. The offering represents consignments from three good herds, headed by excellent Scotch bulls, one of which will be included in the sale, namely The Lad for Methat has headed the herd of C. H. Fricke, The Lad for Methat has headed the herd of C. H. Fricke, The Lad for Methat has headed the herd of C. H. Fricke, and is a very thick smooth fellow of good type. He was bred by Mr. Fricke, and is a son of the former herd bull Glen Aberdeen 2d. He belongs to the Scotch-English Lady family which is a branch of the prize winning Marr Roan Lady family. There are several representatives of this family in the sale, and also Mysie, Bessie, Orange Blossom, Crimson Flower, Lady Helen, Flora, etc., of the Scotch families. The Scotch-topped cattle in this sale are of both Bates and Scotch breeding, and include a lot of the best from the three herds. The cows are bred to the head bulls Orange Viceroy, Kennellar Knight, Athenian Model, and The Lad for Me, and a number of them have calves at foot.

Harman & Mansfield of Rhodes, Iowa, will follow the Fricke sale with a very attractive offering which they will sell at their farm adjoining town, Oct. 20th. Few Short-horn sales have a better lot of cattle individually or of better Scotch breeding than will be found in the Harmon & Mansfield offering. They include the state fair whinner, Baron Pride, who headed their entire show herd, which they have shown so successfully in a circuit of local fairs this seas

been winning all around the state fair circuit.

On Thursday, Oct. 21st, Lewis Bros, of Marshalitown, will close up this interesting sale circuit with an offering of forty-five head which they will sell at their farm three miles north of town. The offering is a good one and decidedly the best in both breeding and individual merit that Lewis Bros, have yet catalogued for public sale. A good portion are Scotch and the Scotch includes some exceptionally good helfers and young cows, also two very promising Scotch buils that are among the best to be offered for sale this fall. One of these buil calves is an Orange Blossom and the other is a Cruickshank Secret. The first two head

catalogued are daughters of the great breeding cow, Imp. Lady Dorothy 6th, perhaps the best cow ever owned by Lewis Bros. Her sire was Prince Lawrence, by the great William of Orange. Both of her daughters are exceptionally good, both being show heifers. One is a red roan two-years-old, and the other is a yearling, the latter being sired by Lovat Prince, and the former by Champion's Chief 2d, both Lovat Prince and Champion Chief 2d have been used by Lewis Bros. with splendid success, and both are exceptionally well bred Scotch bulls. A granddaughter of imported Lady Dorothy 36th is also included, a two-year-old bred to Burnbrae Victor, the present Scotch herd bull. The next catalogued are a pair of Cruickshank Victorias, mother and daughter of imp. Scotrish the splendid Scotch cow Scottish Lady, that topped one of A. L. Mason's sales. She was bred by Edwards & Co., of Ontario and is a daughter of Imp. Scottish Pride, bred by Duthie. She has a bull calf at foot. The ext listed are a good pair of the Scotch Lady Anna family. The cow is streed by imported Red Light and her dam is Imp. Lady Ann 14th, by New Year's Gift. She will have a calf soon after the sale. Next comes a Cruickshank Orange Blossoms and Secrets. One of the Victorias referred to above has one of the best caives in the lerd, an extra good thick, smooth calf of the cow named Victoria Blossom, who is a fine cow and a splendid milker. She is only one of several good milkers in the sale that have extra good caives at foot. See ad and write for catalogues of all three of these sales, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer when writing.

HALE'S SHORT-HORN SALE NEXT WEEK.

alogues of all three of these sales, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer when writing.

HALE'S SHORT-HORN SALE NEXT WEEK.

Our readers are again reminded of the good Short-horn offering to be sold by W. A. Hale of Anamosa, lowa, October 14th—Thursday of next week. Mr. Hale has catalogued an offering that will appeal to the discriminating breeder, and it will be one of the best places of the year to buy good Short-horns of both sex. The bull offering includes Scotch herd headers that will not fail to interest breeders looking for high class herd headers, and as will be noted, it includes a couple of royally bred herd headers that are proven sires of great merit. The offering numbers fifty head, over half of which are Scotch, and of the Scotchtopped, a number are stronger Cruick-shank bred than most of the so-called straight Scotch. The sale will also include a splendid lot of Lavender Prince helfers and some daughters of Cherry Grove Banff 16th, the two herd bulls that have been used with splendid success in this herd. Mr. Hale has been a liberal buyer of the best from other leading herds, and he is including some of these in the sale, as well as a splendid lot of his own breeding. The Scotch sorts include several Cruickshank Floras, a number of Acorns, Nonparelis and Dorothys—all popular Cruickshank families that have given a good account of themselves in this herd. There is no better family in the herd than the Lady Edens, and none more strongly bred in the best Cruick-shank blood. There are a half dozen of them in the sale, including some of the best breeding cows in the herd. One of these is the fine cow Queen of Eden, a fine large, well ribbed, beef and milk cow of good type. Mr. Hale has sold \$600 worth of bulls from her already, and she will soon have another calf. One or two of the best cowed by one of the most reliable men in this business. The cattle are in nice breeding cows in the sale will be found among the half dozen Cruickshank Floras that are offered. It might be of interest to make individual mention o

SILVER CUPS FOR SHEEP AT THE

We are just advised by Wm. Cooper & Nephews, of Chicago, Illinois, well known to our readers as manufacturers of Cooper's sheep dip, that the senior partner of the firm, Sir Richard P. Cooper, Bart., Berkhamsted, England, will present seven silver cups of a net value of \$50 each as premiums for the best collections of the seven breeds of sheep exhibited at the coming International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Sir Richard Cooper desiring to stimulate the competition among the breeders of this country. These cups are offered for Shropshires, Hampshires, Oxfords, Southdowns, Cotswolds, Lincolns, and Dorsets, the awards to be made for the best collection of five head of each breed. The trophies will be much prized, and we trust that a number of them will find homes with Wallaces' Farmer readers.

WENDT'S DUROCS.

with Wallaces' Farmer readers.

WENDT'S DUROCS.

Mr. W. J. Wendt, of Remsen, Iowa, will now take pleasure in describing and quoting prices on his Duroc Jerseys to Wallaces' Farmer readers. There are one hundred spring pigs to select from, and among them some excellent pigs may be found. Mr. Wendt is one of the old and substantial breeders who are found each year doing business at the old stand and in the same old way, glving their customers full value for their money. He is very careful in describing his stock, and his description will give the buyer a very good idea of what may be expected. His 1909 crop compares very favorably with those of former years, and therefore to many of our readers the quality is well known. The back, feet and legs, color, head and ear have been important feat-

ures with Mr. Wendt and he aims at all times to get all the growth possible with-out an attempt at high feeding. His card will be found in this issue. When writ-ing Mr. Wendt kindly mention Wallaces' Farmer.

NADY BROS.' PERCHERONS.

will be found in this issue. When writing Mr. Wendt kindly mention Wallaces Farmer.

NADY BROS.' PERCHERONS.

This firm are located near Fairfield, lowa, and are full blooded Frenchmen, who are partial, of course, to the horse of their fatherland and have kept and bred and imported a few horses for several years past. They have a great advantage in selecting and buying in France because of their being able to speak the language and because they know thoroughly the breed of horses they are handling. Their offering at present consists of twenty mares and fillies, all young, from one to four years old, and five young stallions. In our visit to their barns recently we noticed a fine pair of dark gray filles that are full of quality and breed character that would suit any buyer who knows a good team. We also were shown a good to of young stallions, blacks and grays, of the right stamp for good herd sires. These gentlemen are in a position to quote buyers very reasonable prices, as they have no high priced help but care for their horses themselves. Our readers are advised to write this firm or visit them soon. When writing kindly mention Wallaces' Farmer.

ANOTHER IMPORTATION FOR TRUMANS.

Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, under date of September 29th, write: "Our Mr. W. E. Truman arrived here today direct from England with an importation of exclusively Shire stallions which we leel safe in saying is the most select lot of Shire stallions that have ever crossed the ocean in one trip. They have been purchased by us for exhibition at the International Show, and the question of price has been a secondary consideration. As heretofore, our Mr. J. H. Truman has spared neither time nor money in buying the very best he could get a price on. This importation, in addition to the large supply we had, gives us more stallions on hand for sale this year than we ever before carried. We are pleased to say that our trade for this month has been the best in the history of our thirty years in the importing business. We find that he up-to-dat

Poland-Chinas of the big, smooth type re advertised by J. A. Goltry, of Russell,

are advertised by J. A. Goltry, of Russell, Iowa.

McDonald Bros. of Montezuma, Iowa, are offering royally bred Berkshires for sale. See their ad page 1290, and write for particulars, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer when writing.

A sample of the Kees' Husker, advertised on page 23, can be obtained by sending 40 cents in stamps to the F. D. Kees Manufacturing Company, Box 193, Beatrice, Nebraska. It is worth sending for.

tised on page 23, can be obtained by sending 40 cents in stamps to the F. D. Kees Manufacturing Company, Box 193, Beatrice, Nebraska. It is worth sending for.

A splendid lot of Angus cattle will be sold on November 18th by L. C. & V. A. Hodgson, of Luverne, Minnesota, and our readers should make a memorandum of the date and watch later issues for full particulars.

Shropshire yearling and two-year old rams are advertised for sale in this issue by O. S. Carpenter, lowa Falls, lowa. They were sired by the Canadian bred ram, Fandango, and Mr. Carpenter writes us, are excellent individuals.

The Leader Jack which is advertised on page 23 of this issue, is a combination tool which will be found of great usefulness on any farm. Write the Leader Jack Company, Box 22, Bloomfield, Ind., for information concerning it.

A little book full of practical cement facts can be obtained without charge by dropping a line to the Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co., Dept. 16, Kansas City, Mo. The information contained in this little book is well worth the trouble of sending for it.

The Star line of feed grinders are plain, practical mills, well constructed and with especial reference to the needs of the farmer. A free booklet containing full information and prices can be had by writing the Star Mfg. Co., No. 3 Depot street, New Lexington, O.

C. W. & Wm. Reed, breeders of prize winning Duroc Jerseys, of Rose Hill, Iowa, are advertising herd headers for sale that for breeding and individual merit can not be excelled. See advertisement on page 1296, and write for particulars, mentioning Wallaces Farmer when writing.

E. L. Leavens, of Shellrock, Iowa, is offering choice Chester White pigs for sale by Kaufmann Bros., R. F. D. No. 1, Moscow, Iowa. They can also supply some yearling and aged ewes to any who wish to get a start in the right kind of sheep. A line to Kaufmann Bros. will bring full information. Their announcement appears in this issue.

John Graham & Sons, breeders of Oxford Down sheep, of Eldora, Iowa, are offering some

how to make it and to sell it at a fair price. They make all sizes and styles, from hand machines up to the largest power machines. They will be glad to send full information concerning their line of corn shellers to readers of Wal-laces Farmer who will address them as above.

write Clark W. Huff, of Mondamin, lowa, for a catalogue of his fifth annual Duroc Jersey sale to take place October 15th. He has one of the choicest offerings of the season. We have seen the stock to be sold and can recommend it highly. He will seil both boars and gilts from the top of his this year's crop. When writing Mr. Huff kindly mention Wallaces' Farmer.

M. H. Donotoe, proprietor of the noted Oakfleld Herd of Angus at Holbrook, Iowa, now has several extra good young buils for sale of the popular Blackbird. Pride, and Queen Mother families. Two of them are by the peerless Black Woods Write for particulars if interested in buyding. See advertisement on page 1286, and mention Wallaces' Farmer when writing.

Weld, of Windom, Minnesta, will adsprace his entire herd of Galleway cattle, numbering seventy head, on October 12th. The herd build Mosstrooper 5th is listed, a built that never met defeat, winning championship at the Chileran and Lewis and Clark Exposition. Third, and Lewis and Lewi

Hale's Short-horn **Cattle Sale**

AT GRAND VIEW FARM, 31 MILES

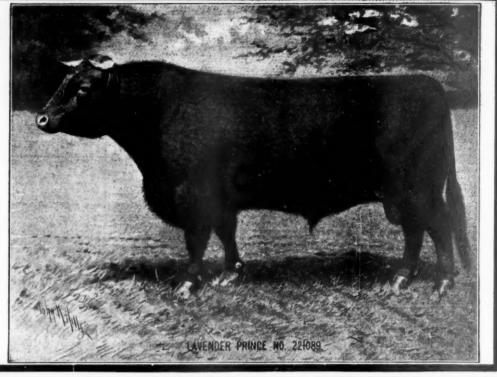
Anamosa, Jones Co., Thurs., Oct. 14

50 Head-38 Females, 12 Bulls

This offering comprises a grand good lot of breeding cattle in good breeding condition. Not an animal will be offered for which there need be an excuse. The cattle are strongly bred in the best Scotch blood, there being 27 head of Scotch besides a lot with from seven to ten Scotch tops. The cows are bred to the best of Scotch bulls and a number have calves at foot.

THE BULL OFFERING includes the two Scotch herd bulls, Lavender Prince 221089 and Cherry Grove Banff 16th 231870, both grand good bulls that have given excellent results as herd headers, as their calves in this sale will show. Also 10 good young bulls, 6 of them Scotch. Come and be our guest. Sale catalog will gladly be sent on application. Write for it, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer.

GEO. P. BELLOWS. W. A. HALE, Anamosa, Iowa





Shropshire and Oxford Rams

GEO. McKERROW & SONS,

Pewaukee, Wis.

AGED EWES

KAUFMANN BROS.

Moscow, Iowa



Oxford Down Sheep

something good. JOHN GRAHAM & SON, Eldora, Iowa

15-CHEVIOT RAMS-15

Bred along prize winning lines. Large, healthy and true to type. Also Bulls
of the most fashionable strains are offered at fair prices. If you desire the best write or visit me. The station, Mackinaw Delle, is on the farm which is easily reached via Lake Erie & Western from Peoria and Bloomington.

Iowa's Pioneer Flock **SHROPSHIRES**

able prices.

Flock established in 1854. Inspection invited.

DANIEL LEONARD & SONS, Corning, lowar

25 Shropshire Rams

Both Yearlings and Spring Lambs

Bire4 by imported rams and out of imported ewes, we of the yearlings were imported from the flocks A. S. Berry and T. S. Minton. Our foundation ock was the pick of 500 head imported in 1997. Will so spare a few ewes. Come and see us or write.

A. C. BINNIE & SON, Alta, Iowa

Shropshire Rams

FROM GRANDVIEW FLOCK

od lot of yearling rams for sale at reasonable prices. Also a Short-horn buil.

C. J. WILKINSON, COLFAX, IOWA

East View Shropshires

Quality Shropshires

Big, masculine rams, typical and from English sire and dam. Priced reasonable. Send for detailed description and photos. Ewes also. Offer a few rams and ewes—our own top selection from the Old Country

CHANDLER BROS.
CHARITON, IOWA SHREWSBURY, ENGLAND



Oxford Down SHEEP
Goiswold

English and American ewes, bred; also ewe and ram lambs for sale. A few choice Cotswold rams left. Stock of show yard type a specialty. Mention this paper when writing.

F. H. CORIELL

Green Valley, Illinois

SHROPSHIRES

Imported herd ram for sale; a state fair prize winner. Also 20 yearling rams and 20 ram-lambs sired by him, for sale. Quality and prices to suit.

A. M. Avery & Sons, Mason City, Iowa

Greenbush Flock of Shropshires

CHOICE SHROPSHIRE RAMS

from imported rams and imported ewes. Best blood of England. Average 1909 wool clip of rams 15% lbs. per head. Address
H. J. HESS, Waterloo, lowa Waterloo, Iowa

OXFORD YEARLING RAMS FOR SALE

I have some good registered yearling rams, also a lot of good eves that will be bred to the imported ram, Masterpiece.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM
J. E. Woodsli, Prop., Atlantic, Iowa

Shropshire Rams

SHROPSHIRES FOR SALE

25 Yearling Shropshire Rams

All sired by the great ram, Imp. Minister.
Quality and prices to suit.
T. A. DAVENPORT, Belmond, Iowa

Practical Shropshires

A choice lot of one and two year old rams. Good strong boned fellows, well covered.

W. O. FRITCHMAN
2817 Mulberry Ave., Muscatine, Iowa

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

From the Rio Vista Flock

A limited number of choice yearling rams for sale, sired by a Canadian bred ram and a son of the champion ram at the Chicago International.

JOHN H. FITCH, Lake City, Iowa

Cotswold Rams. Canadian and home bred 1 and 2 year old rams. The heavy boned, heavy wooled, blocky kind. Thos. Stewart, Biggsville, Ill.

Red Polled

Bulls, Cows and Heifers

High class ones. My herd is a herd of ribbon winners from start to finish. They are from the best and most richly bred sires and dams in England and the U.S. Address

DAN. CLARK, Cedar Falls, Iowa Red Polled Cattle

Either sex for sale. Quality equal the best.
Herd established 1883.
WM. K. FERGUSON, ALGONA, IA.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF RED POLLS

Twenty-five young cows with calves and open helf-of prize winning blood. Quality first-class. Cows are hand milked. Also young bulls. Frices will suit. Address B. A. SAMUELSON, Kiron, Iowa

RED POLLED CATTLE

hand a few large and very choice nulls at fair prices. Also plenty of different ages. Call at the

old stand or write S. A. CONVERSE,

Cresco, Iowa Schenck's Red Polls

A nice lot of young stock for sale; both bulls and helfers. They are mostly sired by the great prize winner, Rowdy Staff 16503. Will also spare a few young cows with calves at foot. Come and see me or address MYRON SCHENCK, Algona, Iowa

ARMAGH FARM JERSEYS



ARMAGH JERSEY FARM.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Beaver Valley Farm Herd 25 Head of Holsteins 25

HEADED BY HOMESTEAD TRIUMPH

nkauru by HOMESTEAD TRIUMPH

A son of Triumph of America 27035 (2 A.R.O. daughters 22.73 lbs. and 15.78 lbs.), and Shadeland De Kol, who is a daughter of Hero De Kol (5 A.R.O. daughters) and Shadeland Asggie 21700, 17 lbs. 7.5 oz. A.R.O. The herd is founded unon light class selections from the herds of W. A. Matteson, W. B. Barney, A. L. Brockway & Co.

Three choice young builts for sale, ready for service, the control of the control of

BEAVER VALLEY FARM CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

We Are HOLSTEIN Breeders

NOT DEALERS

Will sell a dozen choice buil calves, from one to seven months old, out of excellent dams. We breed the best and sell their increase at reasonable prices. The best is always the cheapest, but the cheapest is seldom the best. Production, size and individuality can be purchased at the

CHICAGO STOCK FARM
R. B. YOUNG, Prop. Buffalo Center, lowa

Holstein-Friesians

BERKSHIRES.

GREGORY FARM

The home of
MASTERPIECE 77000
BARON DUKE 50TH 75000
INVINCIBLE MASTERPIECE 118000

W. S. CORSA, WHITEHALL, ILL.



In service—Premier Francis 102900, Baron Dake 144th, and Hopeful Lee 119525. 119525.
Young stock of both sexes aired by Rival's Champion 2d 115049, litter mate to Rival's Champion 112504, for shipment after June 1st. Inspection invited.

McDONALD BROS.,

HAMPSHIRES.

CHOICE MARCH HAMPSHIRE
BOARS AND GILTS
sired by General Allen 1061, champion Iowa State
Fair, and others as good. Prices low to reduce large
herd. Address
C. M. PERRIN, Mapleton, Iowa

ANGORA GOATS.

A NGORAS for sale—60 wethers \$2; A 10 rams \$10 each: Quality partic Satisfaction guaranteed. Heald & Mende English, lows.



CHAMPLIN BROS.' SALE

IMPORTED MARES



Percherons, Belgians and Shires

35 HEAD 35

Clinton, Iowa, Tuesday, October 19th

These mares were personally selected by one of the members of our firm, who took his time buying only what he considered high class mares, best suited to the needs of the American breeder and farmer. Buyers will find this offering young, from two to five years, clean limbed, thick, heavy draft types of all three breeds. In color they are grays, blacks, chestnuts, roans and bays, and possessing stylish quality sufficient for state or International shows. We will blacks, chestnuts, roans and bays, and possessing stylish quality sufficient for state or International shows. We will also offer at private sale a choice lot of big heavy drafty stallions of the same breeds on the sale day. If you wish tops of these breeds, write us for catalog and arrange to attend.

COLS. WOODS, PITTMAN and PLUMBER, Auctioneers

CHAMPLIN BROS., Clinton, Iowa



46 HEAD HEREFORD CATTLE 46 HEAD

AT AUCTION

SALE TO BE HELD AT THE FARM, 1 MILE SOUTH OF



De Soto, Iowa, Tuesday, October 19th

BEGINNING AT 1:00 O'CLOCK P. M.

The offering comprises 17 bulls and 31 cows and heifers, all a good useful lot and in good breeding condition. About half the cows and heifers have calves at foot and most of the others will have calves in the early spring. They are bred to Beau March On and Eureka Chief, two grand, good, thick fleshed bulls of the best breeding. The herd is especially strong in the popular Beau Donald or Anxiety 4th breeding, and over half the cattle are sired by Progress, one of the largest and best sons of Beau Donald, and who was a full brother to Lord Earling, the sire of Beau Carlos.

The bull offering includes the herd bull, Eurelia Chief, a wide out, low set, masculine young bull, out of Imp. Rachael and running to Anxiety 4th on the sire's side.

Come to the sale where you can secure, at your own price, choice stock of this great beef breed, that for hardiness, thick fleshing, easy keeping qualities can not be excelled.

For catalog address, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer,

COL. H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer

GEO. M. JOHNSON, De Soto, Iowa

De Soto is 22 miles west of Des Moines on main line of Rock Island Railroad.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Poland-China Boars

of February, March and April farrow, and four year-ling boars, sired by the sweepstakes I Am Sunshine, the prize winning Plates Chief 2d, King's Hadley and Big Victor. Plenty of quality and good growth. Prices and complete description on application.

C. C. POLLY,

Whiting, lowa

GOOD LUCK HERD POLAND-CHINAS.

L. S. FISHER & SON, R. I, Edgwood, Iowa

100 POLAND-CHINAS

Including spring boars and glits, yearlings and aged sows. Also two yearling herd boars. Mail orders a specialty and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable, breeding considered. Bridgford & Nesbitt.

Poland-China Boars

Mostly spring farrow. One extra good fall boar by s Model. Pigs are mostly by G. s Model and a son Our Dude. This is good inagthy start in just ordi-ry condition. Let me hear from you. . 4、608.63 元元。 斯urt, Iowa

POLAND-CHINAS

Fall and spring boars now ready to ship. Fall boars are by Monarch Chief, a Chief Tecumseh 3d-Chief Price bred hogs. Spring pigs are by Long Hadley, a large, heavy boned so of Hadley's Model. One litter out of a Chief Price sow. Good bogs at right prices.

JNO. H. FITCH, Lake City, lows.

POLAND-CHINAS.

TANGEMAN'S POLAND-CHINAS

Twelve fall boars for saie. Good ones. The heavy ammed, heavy boned, wide backed kind. Sired by im Corwin by Jim Crow. Also the young herd boar, angeman's Chief 142391, and a number of spring oars sired by him. This is good stuff and will be

Hart's Poland - Chinas

A choice lot of fail boars now ready to ship; also a limited number of July, 1993 farrow. Breeding is of the very best. We make a speciality of selling by mail order. We guarantee our stock to fulfill every representation made for them, and if found to be otherwise they may be returned to us and money

Cattle of both sex for sale. O. D. HART,

The large heavy boned corn-belt type of winter d spring farrow, sired by Napoleon Chief 84169, a 90 pound son of Chief Price and out of matured ws. C. K. Hanson & Sons, Nashua, Ia.

Brookside Herd Poland-Chinas

Boars for sale that will set you to thinking about wanting to buy one. 100 spring pigs raised. Sires—Black Chief 2d 107941 and Matchies Chief 188787.

L. A. ROBINSON, Correctionville, Ia.

Wheeler's Mastodon Poland-Chinas

For sale-14 yearling boars, 14 spring boars, and 150 fall pigs to be sold at weaning time (about three months old) at half price. Write today and book your orders. W. W. WMENLER,

Harlan, Iowa

POLAND-CHINAS.

Poland-China Boars

of fall, winter, and spring farrow for sale, sired by Jones 13663. The medium size, with good backs and heavy hame. Both herd headers and farmers' hogs. T. A. DAVENPORT, Belmond, Iewa

LIVE OAK HERD POLAND-CHINAS

Ten extra large fall boars and 25 early aprings of the large, heavy boned, prolific kind, with quality— at farmers' prices. All correspondence promptly answered. Address A. F. BOLLIN, Quimby, Iowa

TWO POLAND-CHINA herd boars for sale, yearlings. One by Dark Cor-rector and out of a Kingawood Perfection dam. The tother by Kingawood's Ideal and out of a Rosedale Perfection dam. Smooth, toppy hogs. Have used the latter in our herd. HELD BROS., Hinton, lowa

20 GROWTHY POLAND-CHINA BOARS 20 gilts, out of large mature parents of best breeding. Fed and raised for fiesh and bone. That's what beids customers. Poiled burham bulls and beifers, reds. 15 miles N. E. of city. P. S. & S. BARE, BOX W. F., Et 4. Davenport, Iowa

DUROC JERREYS.

Pioneer Herd Duroc Jersey Swine

now has about 50 choice spring boars for sale at reasonable prices. If you want a pig worth your money write for what you want or come and select. M. P. CLARK, Amamooa, Rowa.

CRANDVIEW DURGES 100 spring pigs of both sexes to select from, possessing merit by inheritance. Choicest strains. I have been a grank on back, head and ear, feet and color and believe I can show as good a type of business buroe se-can be found. Shipping point Marcus, Iowa.

W. J. Wendt, Remsen, Iowa.

DUBOC JERSEYS

SQUARE DEAL HERD DUROC JERSEYS

Pure bred maies of extra quality, ready for service, also yearling sows, bred or open, at very reasonable prices. We ship no cuils. Come or write.

B. D. RUNY ON. FILLEMORE, RELENOIS.

GUERNSEYS.

GUERNSEYS Thirteen registered helfers, all bred, for sale. M. B. WOOD, Mankato, Minn.

GUERNSEY SALE

The Wilcox-Stubbs Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, have decided to sell at Public Sale in about thirty days

Sixty Head of Registered and High Grade Guernseys

Ten head of registered bulls of serviceable age.
Thirty head of milch cows, a great many of which
will be fresh between the date of sale and January I.
Twenty head of heifers, all ages.
We have been breeders of Guernseys for ten years
and have worked up to a herd of two hundred and
fity head, and the stock that we are going to sell is
the best that can be had at any pice.
Write us for catalogue giving description and
breeding.

WILCOX-STUBBS CO., DES MOINES, IOWA

TOO LATE TO CLASSIEY.

BUFF Wyandotte cockerels, fine birds from good laying strain. Prices reasonable. Milton Norton, Algona, Iowa.

Please mention this paper when writing.



REECE'S ANNUAL SALE HIGH CLASS SHORT-HORN CATTLE

New Providence, Ia., Wednesday, Oct. 13

45 Head-12 Bulls and 33 Females

ng to be sold at this time is one that should please the discriminating buyer look-horns of the best breeding and individual merit. Over half the cattle are Scotch

An Extra Good Lot of Scotch Bulls A Choice Bunch of Scotch Heifers

and a splendid lot of young cows with calves at foot or bred to the Scotch show bull, ROYAL KNIGHT 242731, a second prize winner at the International, and a son of the noted sire of prize winners, March Knight by Imp. Red Knight. The bulls and heliers are sired by Royal Knight, and among them will be found good show material. The cows include some scellent milkers and all are a good useful lot. Write for the catalog, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer and arrange to spend the day with us as our guests.

Free conveyance from Lawn Hill on the C. & N.-W. Ry., and from Union on the Iowa Cent.

COLS. BELLOWS AND MASON, Auctioneers J. L. REECE, New Providence, Iowa

SHORT-HOR

DISPERSION SALE

Central City, Ia., Friday, Oct. 15th



The Offering Includes the Entire Herd, As I Am Leaving the Farm



The cattle are a good useful lot of the best of Scotch and Scotch topped breeding. The Scotch herd bull, Count Archer, is one of the smoothest, blockiest and best two-year-olds to be sold. He is a Campbell Rosebud, sired by Ceremonious Archer and out of a dam by Imp. Red Knight. There are some choice representatives of the Cruickshank Rosemary and Victoria families, and also a number of Nerisas that are especially strong in the best Scotch blood. The cows are the practical beef and milk sort and are of strong individual excellence, several being show animals. The cows are bred and a number have young calves at foot. The 11 bulls are mostly yearlings.

Write for the catalog and arrange to be at sale where you can buy good cattle at your own price.

COL. GEO. P. BELLOWS,

D. E. HEDGES, Central City, Iowa

SHORT-HORN

DISPERSION SALE

Cherokee, Ia., Wed., Oct. 20th

50 HEAD



40 Cows and Heifers and 10 Bulls





NUMBER are Scotch cattle of the Wimple, Evangeline, Salina, Dainty Dame, Nerissa and Louisa families. Two Bates cows, good milkers,

from the Flynn Farm are included, balance are Scotch topped. Every female old enough will either have calf at foot or be bred to ROYAL WIMPLE, a pure Scotch bull weigh-ing 2200 pounds in good condition. Royal Wimple is included in the sale and is a most impressive herd header from any standpoint-good enough to go anywhere.

This is the best lot of cattle by far that I have ever had to offer my fellow breeders and farmers, and were it not that I am leaving the state they would not be offered. The are a splendid lot of good, useful cattle and choicely bred. Write for catalog. Mention this paper.

J. H. WHITE, CHEROKEE, IA.

COL. P. McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER

THE FULLERTON-COBB

SHORT-HORN SALE

CORRECTIONVILLE, IA. FRIDAY, OCT. 15

35 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS

On the part of Mr. Fullerton it is a dispersion sale. He is including three Scotch cows-Gertrude Knight, a Raspberry by Scottish Knight and her yearling daughter by Sultan 3d, and Golden Lady, a Claretta by Golden Measure. The two cows were the highest priced cows at the Harrison Bros.,' 1907, sale. He is also selling daughters of Imp. Scottish Pride, Lord Craibstone, Chancellor of Maine Valley and Gaveston 4th. It is an offering of young cattle and an honest lot of good individuals. Write at once for catalogue to

ROBT. FULLERTON, Correctionville, la.

COL. P. McGUIRE, Auctioneer

150 High Class Short-horn Cattle at Auction 150

At State Center, Ia., Tuesday, Oct. 19

We will sell a good useful offering of Scotch and Scotch topped Short-horns, comprising

10 Bulls and 28 Females

choice selections from three good herds. The cows and heifers are a profitable lot, being young and in good breeding condition. A number have calves at foot and others are bred to the best of Scotch bulls, Orange Viceroy 283386, Kinnelar Knight 299359, Athenian Model (by Imp. Bapton Coronet, out of Imp. Missie 165th), and The Lad for Me 267373, the latter in the sale. The bull-offering is extra good and includes Scotch bulls good

The sale will be held at E. A. Fricke's Linn Park Farm, and begins at 12 o'clock.

Write for sale catalog and come and be our guests sale day.

FRICKE BROS., State Center, Iowa

Harmondale Short Horns

Rhodes, Ia., Wednesday, Oct. 20

50 HEAD; 42 FEMALES, 8 BULLS, INCLUD-ING PRIZE WINNERS

We believe we have as good a bunch of cattle to sell as any to be found in the state, and a careful study of their pedigrees is earnestly requested. Over half the cattle are Scotch, including choice representatives of the Marr Clara, Cruickshank Secret, Violet, Matchless, Acanthus, Violet Luster, Barmpton Leaf, Autumn Queen, Mysie, Lady Helen, Mina, and other families. THE BULL OFFERING includes the Scotch show bulls, Baron Pride 275479 and Rob Roy 293798, and other good yearling bulls.

Free conveyance also from State Center and Melbourne. You are cordially invited to be at the sale. Catalog on application.

HARMON & MANSFIELD.

Rhodes, lowa

BROS.' ANNUAL

To be held at the farm, 3 miles north of

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1909 45 HEAD-10 BULLS AND 35 FEMALES

The offering is the best, both in breeding and individual merit, of any that has been catalogued from this herd, and we believe it includes some of the best that will be sold this fall. Among the best are some extra good Scotch heifers, two of them out of Imp. Lady Dorothy, and a number of choice young cows, typical beef and milk animals, with calves at foot. A third of the cattle are Scotch and the rest have the best of Scotch and Bates crosses and belong to good families. The bull offering includes several Scotch, two of which are extra good. The cattle are thrifty and in good breeding condition. We are sure they will please discriminating buyers and prove profitable. Come to the sale where you can buy these good eattle at your own price. For catalog address LEWIS BROS., Marshalltown, la.

GEO. P. BELLOWS, Auctioneer, at all three sales. Mention Wallaces' Farmer when writing for catalogues.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE

Moville, Iowa, Friday, October 22

50 Head of High Class Short-horns

One-half the offering Scotch, including eleven head of grand individuals from across the Canadian border, of Dryden, Davidson and Guardhouse breeding. It includes the outstanding bull calf, Happy Minstrel, a Cruickshank Clipper got by the celebrated Marr Missie bull, Imp. Scottish Minstrel, at the head of John Dryden's herd. In all ten bulls are listed, a number being worthy herd headers. Those in the offering of Scotch topped breeding are smooth in conformation and uniform in build.

We believe in a good pedigree, but only when the individual gives a reasonable guarantee for the production of present day needs of both beef and milk. A Short-horn without fleshing qualities is not wanted. Every female in this offering old enough has produced a calf and nearly all are in calf to our herd bulls, Gwendoline's Pride or Roan Gauntlet.

Send for catalog, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer.

W. E. HALL, Prop., A. C. GRANT, Mgr., MOVILLE, IOWA

COL. GEO. P. BELLOWS. Auctioneer

Joint Sale of Angus Cattle

Toledo, Tama Co., Iowa, Oct. 19 46 Head; 7 Bulls, 39 Females

We are selling a select offering of Angus breeding stock at this time. The cattle represent such popular families as the Blackbird, Queen Mother, Erica, Mayflower, Kinochtry, Favorite, Baroness, Drumin Lucy and Princess. They include a choice lot of heifers sired by Imp. Elflock, and a splendid lot of cows bred to this sire of prize winners.

Green Bros., make a choice consignment to the sale, including the four-year-old herd bull, Metz Marone by Imp. Marone. For catalog address

COL. SILAS IGO, Auctioneer

H. L. M. BRUNER, Toledo, Iowa

Poland-China Boar Sale

The Big Kind-The 700 to 1000-Pound at Maturity

50 MARCH AND APRIL BOARS

Sired by Longfellow Jr., Chief Leader, Choice Chief Price, A Wonder and Long Price 2d. We will also sell 10 first class open gilts. To be sold at farm, near open gilts.

HULL, SIOUX CO., IOWA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15

Send for catalog, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer.

E. GRITTERS, Hull, Iowa

Percheron Stallions and

NADY BROTHERS,

FAIRFIELD, IOWA

Chester Whites Shropshire Rams

I have some good pigs of March farrowing that I m offering at reasonable prices. I ship on approval. MEIER, Hedrick. Iowa.

15 one and two year old rams, close wooled, good individuals, with the best of breeding. Priced worth the money. 0. 5. CARPENTER, 10WA.

Dispersion Sale!

AT FARM, NEAR

ANCHOR, ILLINOIS, ON THURSDAY, OCT. 14TH

> TON STALLIONS, TON MARES, SHOW STALLIONS, SHOW MARES AND FILLIES

Of my own breeding and production. Sale is made to settle the estate. The farm and everything thereon to be sold. I regret very much to part with my Percheron horses, especially my good brood mares; but I am pleased to think I am able to offer the public horses of such weight and value. I firmly believe I can satisfy the most critical buyers. The sale is absolutely without reserve. Write for catalogue and mention Wallaces' Farmer.

GLENN PEIRCE, Colfax, III.

Trumans' Champion Stud

Fresh Importation of Shire Mares for Sale

LIST OF PRIZES WON AT IOWA STATE FAIR

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th aged Shire stallion.

1st and 2d 2-year-old Shire stallion.

1st Shire stallion and 2d 3-year-old shire stallion.

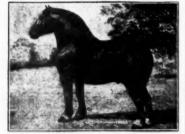
1st Shire stalli

Our Seventh Importation Since August, 1908 Arrived May 5th

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM.

BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

S. B. FREY, Ames, lowa



Percherons, Shires, Belgians

WATSON, WOODS BROS. & KELLY CO.,

Lincoln, Nebraska

Rhea Bros. On main line C. & N.-W., 25 miles northwest of Omaha and 8 miles east of Fremont.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

EISER

Buyers Have Always Found Good Horses and Fair Treatment at Our Barns

Our importations this year are more uniformly good than ever, as we made our importation early and when we could buy to the best advantage. Inspection invited. Address, mentioning Wallaces' Farmer,

C. O. KEISER.

Keota, Iowa





ns and Mares

We Have Just Landed at Our Barns 60 Head

of imported horses that is pronounced by competent judges to be the best lot we have ever brought over. They have the weight, bone and breed character to satisfy discriminating buyers, and we will be pleased to show our horses to all interested or quote prices by mail. Early buyers will have the advantage in selection. Write us at once and mention Wallaces' Farmer.

TAYLOR & JONES,

Williamsville, Illinois

Interurban cars from Springfield, Bloomington and Peoria.



Lefebure's Belgians

115 Head of Belgians on My Farms

My four barns full. Reduced prices for fall trade. Let me start you in the business by selecting you a pair of mares and a stallion. Eight miles west of Cedar Rapids. Two railroads. Electric car every hour.

HENRY LEFEBURE,

Paramount Stock Farm Breeds and Imports High Class

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS
Surveyor 9222 (24818), International champion, heads my
herd of Shires. My show record is unsurpassed. Large importation of
ton stallions and marcs arrived August 1st. Stallions and marcs weighing 2250 lbs. each. My entire 1988 importation has given satisfaction. I
buy no counterfits. If you want a high class horse at a right price and a
square deal. come and see me. Farm pace Hudge. 6 mil. Carpice and a



Grove Perch

Stallions and Mares, Imported and Home **Bred at Bargain Prices**

A reliable pedigree and good guarantee with every animal.
Write or visit me if you desire first class stock.

A. P. NAVE, Attica, Ind.

Mammoth Jacks Morgan Horse Farm

RENO & MORRISON

R. O. MILLER PERCHERON AND CLYDE stallions coming two-year old. Farm condi-

Best Imported

PLAINFIELD, IOWA

Genuine Type of Morgan Horses

Young stock of both sexes Write for prices and full des

PLAINFIELD, IOWA J. J. LYNES, Proprietor,

FRANK L. STREAM, is selling choice imported Belgian, Percheron, English Shire, Suffolk Punch and German Coach stallions at \$1,000. Home-bred registered draft stallions \$300 to \$600.

WANTED-Registered cattle in exchange for good farm. Box 151, Independence, lows.

Please Mention Wallaces' Farmer.

PATTERSON-ERICKSON PERCHERONS AT AUCTION

ANNUAL SALE

WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12

54 HEAD 33 stallions, 30 of which are two years old, and three four-year olds, including one imported stallion. The 21 mares are mostly two and three our former herd stallion. Not in years have such a valuable collection of Percherons been offered publicly. No old "worn-outs" or "discards" are selling. Every one is strictly a first class Percheron, of the Percheron type, and absolutely right in every way. A characteristic feature of the offering is the fact that it carries a heavier and better quality of bone than any of our previous offerings. We breed and raise our horses in the most practical, out-of-door manner possible. They make hearty, rugged horses and give a good account of themselves wherever they go. Their size and uniformity will please you.

PATTERSON-ERICKSON CO., WORTHINGTON, MINNESOTA

COLS. F. M. WOODS and P. McGUIRE, Auctioneers

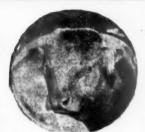
Worthington is on the main line of the Omaha R. R., from Sioux City to St. Paul, and on a branch of the C. R. I. & P., from Cedar Rapids to Sioux Falls.



BREEDERS' SALE 250-HORSES-250

In Coliseum, Bloomington, III., Oct. 26, 27, 28

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday we will sell 200 imported and native bred registered Percherons, Belgans, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale stallions and mares. 50 Registered Trotters, Grade Draft, Saddie and all purpose horses. 50 head of imported Percheron and Belgian mares and stallions. 150 head of registered targets, the best bunch that ever sold in an auction ring. 50 registered stallions of the very choicest breeding and individuality. Entries close Oct. 1. Catalogue ready Oct. 12. Next horse sale Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1910.



CATTLE SALE-200 HEAD REGISTERED | HOG SALE-150 HEAD 150

NOVEMBER 9, 10, 11, 12, 1909

NOVEMBER 2 AND 3, 1909

Tuesday, Short-horns; Wednesday, Polled Durhams; Thursday, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway; Friday, Herefords, Holsteins and Jerseys. Entries close Oct. 8. Catalog ready Oct. 25.

Poland-Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires, Chester Whites and Hampshire hogs. Entries close October 8. Catalogue ready October 20, 1909.

BREEDERS SALE CO., C. W. HURT, Manager, ARROWSMITH, ILL.

SCOTCH SHORT-HORN HERD BULL AND **FEMALES FOR SALE**



Thirty-two head in all. Will sell as a herd, singly or in lots to suit the buyer. The herd bull is Scotland's Chief 245070, sired by Cookson's great herd bull, Young Commodore, dam the Mayflower cow Imp. Sally 6th. No better breeding than this, and he's and extra good individual and a good breeder. In females I offer 4 Cruickshank Orange Blossoms, 2 Cruickshank Rosemarys, and Scotch top-ped Young Marys, Miss Severs, etc. Good practical cattle that will do anyone good. If you want to add to your herd, or if you want foundation herd, visit or write me at once. I will give you a good oning Wallaces' Farmer.

FRITZ BERNICK,
Rack Island and Milwaukee railroads.

- Buffalo, Iowa

Oak Bluff Stock Farm

Scotch Shorthorns
Cotswold Sheep.
Foundation cowe are mostly to get of Imp. Scottish
Pride 128543. Imp. Lord Mount Stephen 206904 and
Scottish Knight 188571. Young stock for sale.
Washta, lowa.

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S

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M,

o for

EIBS BROS., LAUREL, IA.

Breeders of Practical Milk and Beef

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

Herd headed by the Superior Scotch buil, General Booth, that formerly headed Walpole Bros.' herd. Several good red buils for sale, out of good milking cows. Address as above, or come and see them.

Good Scotch Bulls

From 8 to 29 months, sired by Victor Missic 24, reds in color; of choicest breeding, good individually and in good condition for immediate service. Prices right. Address WM. M. SMITH & SONS, West Branch, Iowa.

GREENBUSH SHORT-HORNS Imp. Curbatone at head of herd, a bull weighing 2100 pounds and of the early maturing type. His get are the low down, easy feeding kind—the sort that whn favor wherever seen. Young stock for said Address A.L. MASON, Early, lows.

WAYSIDE FARM SHORT-HORNS

High class buils of serviceable ages for sale
G. H. BURGE, Mt. Vernon, lowa

Valley Prince for Sale Sired by Prince of Fame, he by Ury Prince, dam Imp. Honey Queen 2d, she by Lord Berby. He is three years old, red in color and guaranteed in every way. Will sell cheap. Write at once for price. WM. P. GERST, 10ws.

SCOTCH BULLS!

Eight Young Scotch Bulls, From Twelve to Eighteen Months Old

Prices right. Inspection invited. Corresponding to the comptly answered. Farm 3% miles from town

JOHN LISTER. Conrad, lowa

Scotch Short-Horn Bulls

Suitable for herd headers. Sired by Carter's Choice Goods, and out of imported dams. Quality and prices to suit the critical buyer. Also breader of the big type, big litter Poland-Chinas. Boars for sale.

M. P. HANCHER,

Rolfe, lowa

Pleasant Hill Stock Farm

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch Topped SHORT-HORNS

And the Largest Strain of Poland-China Hogs on Earth

Young bulls for sale, both pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Good ones. Address

RUEBEL BROS., Marathon, lowa

CERWINSKE BROS., ROCKFORD, IA.

by noted bulls and from some of the leading families. Shropshire rams I and 2 years old and ram lambs well covered. Also a fine lot of Duroc-Jersey male pig of early farrow by My Model 6211, litter mate to lows. Wonder (lat prize senior gift at Des Moines, 1967) and sire of ist prize litter at Minn. and Wis. '68. Herd headers among them and priced worth the money. Satisfaction guaranteed. One Scotch Collie pup that blue fair to make good.

When answering advertisements please mention Wallaces' Farmer.

SHORT-HORNS.

SUNNYSIDE SHORTHORNS

WM. TAYLOR, Ireton, la.

GLENWOOD HEREFORDS

GOREMAN & CAHILL, Dougherty, Iowa

Johnson's Herefords

Everything Reserved for My Public Sale, Oct. 19th Send for catalogue, now ready.

GEO. M. JOHNSON, De Soto, Jown On C. R. I. & P. Ry., 22 miles west of Des Moines.

WHEELER'S TABLEBACKED HEREFORDS

At a very low price. Thirty bulls 15 to 24 months d. Thirty young cows and helfers. Cows with less at foot. When you get a Tablebacked Here-rd you get a good one, and I am selling them awfully esp. Come and see them or write for full descrip-nand price. Address

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUNG BOARS and GILTS FOR SALE

OIVISION OF AGRICULTURE, Iowa State College,

Fine Animal Portraits

DRAWINGS, PAINTINGS
Photographs and Engravings John W. Hills, Animal Artist, Delaware, O. AUCTIONEERS

J. L. McILRATH GRINNELL, IA.

Fine Stock Auctioneer

Duroc Jersey and Poland-China hogs and Short-horn cattle my specialty. My customers my references. Ask them. Write



CAREY M.JONES

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer

2856 Washington Blvd., Chicago, III. 'Phone West 1228,

If you want to buy or sell a farm, city property or undly'slon, no matter where located. Write for terms and dates.

W. C. LOOKINGBILL, SAC CITY, IA.
Live Stock & Real Estate Auctioneer.
Has the reputation of being one of the most successful auctioneers in the middle west. Has spent a life time in breeding, buying and selling live stock.

CLAIM DATES EARLY.

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